

The Antiquaries Journal

VOL. IX

July, 1929

No. 3

Anniversary Address

By the EARL of CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, President.

[Delivered 23rd April 1929, St. George's Day]

LOOKING back seven centuries towards the foundation of Ancient Rome, Livy explained that the interest of the early period was meagre, and that the traditions handed down to his day, though enriched by legendary and even poetic features, lacked reliable proof. He did not feel called upon to question their accuracy, still less to elucidate the origin of the city. He accordingly began his history with the advent of Eneas, and it is only in our day that the vision of history has penetrated far beyond the conventional boundaries which so long satisfied the world. It is the sense of archaeology which leads us to pierce the veil, and our anxiety to reach the most remote civilization is so keen that we may perhaps tend to disregard intervening ages. In my valedictory address to the Society of Antiquaries let me refer to this marked extension of our aspirations and to the notable developments in various directions now taking place here and elsewhere. Reference to our early proceedings will show how much our objectives have changed. Apart from the duty 'to explode what rested only on the vanity of the inventors and propagators' (*Archaeologia*, i, 1770, p. 1), the 'study of antiquity and history was paramount' (*ibid.*, p. 2). This still remains our principal aim, though differently interpreted. Antiquity carried a narrower sense than it commands to-day. Robert Vaughan's *British Antiquities Revived* of 1662 is purely genealogical, and relates to the precedence of early kings of North and South Wales. Hearne's *Antiquities* embraces shires, parliaments, arms, heraldry, and jurisprudence. Moreover, there was a certain insistence on the national aspects of the

past. It was the function of our Society to 'give attention to discoveries however trifling which may tend to illustrate any point of English history' (*Archaeologia*, ix, 1787, p. 1), and for the last twenty-five years of the eighteenth century the preponderance of effort was devoted to English studies. To this the chief exception was philology. From the Renaissance onwards learned societies and individuals had looked upon the rescue and publication of early texts as a supreme privilege, and in one form or another linguistic studies remained the fundamental and universally acknowledged basis of scholarship. Our Society did not concern itself with the collection or collation of classical texts, and nobody was charged with the duty of studying the English language in the sense that the French Academy was directed to lay down a code of law for the French tongue, destined at once to be eloquent, untainted, and adapted to the requirements of science and the arts.

The society more closely corresponding to our own, namely, the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, still maintains the link between philology and archaeology, and one may regret that the early concern of our Society with linguistic research should have completely lapsed. At one time communications were regularly made on these subjects, sometimes with startling implications. Jacob Bryant proved the affinities of the Zingara language with Hindoo, Persian, Hungarian, Malagasy, Bohemian, Coptic, Hebrew, and Malay (*Archaeologia*, vii, 1785, p. 387). Dr. Glass was almost as bold in tracing the relation of Hebrew to the language of the Sandwich and Friendly Islands in the Pacific—perhaps based on the assumption that there was a time when all the inhabitants of the earth spoke Hebrew. 'No argument (he says) in favour of the primævity of the Hebrew language is unimportant. Researches of this nature, we understand, are now making, under the direction of a great Princess, as well as by the assiduous cares of learned individuals' (*Archaeologia*, viii, 1787, p. 84). Again, David Malcolm had claimed, in 1738, to show affinities between the languages of the Ancient Britons and the Americans of the Isthmus of Darien, that is to say between the language of Old Caledonia in Europe and New Caledonia in America. He likewise drew deductions from the similarity of words used respectively in China and the Island of St. Kilda (*Essay on Antiquities of Great Britain*, Edinburgh, 1738). This kind of extravaganza may have hastened the divorce of philology and archaeology; perhaps the decree would follow the decorous style of 1829. Here is a centenary quotation from our Minutes on another subject,

but worth repeating for the guidance of our disputants of to-day . . . 'The secretary read a disquisition communicated by William Hamper Esq. on a passage in King Athelstane's grant to the Abbey of Wilton, tending to contravene, though not disrespectfully, the opinions of several of our most distinguished members, hitherto misled by treading in the footsteps of an early writer respecting Stonehenge' (Minutes, 26-3-1829). For the moment we may rest content with observing that migration of race, the movement of commerce, the transport of objects and materials, or the evidence of religion, can all be elucidated by language, and too many languages are still undeciphered—Etruscan, Maya, Indonesian, Cretan, Hittite—each of particular importance in the study of a notable civilization. We claim to know much about these countries by studying their monuments and artifacts. We should learn far more if we were conversant with their language; for we should then possess contemporary records and standards of comparison, without which many of our confident deductions are and must always remain empiric. Who is to elucidate this group of problems unless it be the archaeologist, for the philologist *pur sang* shows little desire to deal with these well-recognized but dormant languages. May I ask (though not disrespectfully) if we are trusting to the discovery of a whole sequence of new Rosetta Stones?

But as time goes on the objectives of study are perforce being segregated—canalized. The first investigation of Silchester was conducted in 1744 for the Royal Society. The Preface to the *Philosophical Transactions* of 1671-2 specifies the aims of the Royal Society, which, at the outset, were far reaching. Not only was the Society directed towards the diligent perlustration of the chief parts of the world, but it was also expected to promote the Arts and Sciences and to labour for the resuscitation of instructive antiquities. The duties embraced the widest possible range, but even as late as 1735 Roger Gale complained to Maurice Johnson that the Antiquaries and the Royal Society tended to become restricted in outlook. He pointed to the Antiquarian Society of Spalding as the ideal body. 'You have infinitely the advantage of our Antiquarian Society at London (he says), which confines itself to that study and knowledge only, whereas you take in, and very rightly too, the whole compass of learning and philosophy, and so comprehend at once the ends and institution of both our London Societies' (William Stukeley, *Memoirs*, Surtees Society, iii, 1887, p. 127-9). It was, however, inevitable that the extension of general knowledge and the evolution of new sciences should have tended to

specialization. At one time there was an assault by the sciences, exact and inexact, against other forms of learning, but the sciences are now indispensable allies of history and archaeology. The chemist who is always searching over familiar ground to make new discoveries, with the help of spectroscope and microscope, and with the scrutiny of X-rays, has established so exact an analysis of materials and their treatment as to lay down recognized methods of studying decay and removing the injuries of time or exposure. Geology supplies the origins of stones and ores, while Metallurgy in turn proclaims the composition of metals, those outstanding witnesses of human progress. In Palaeontology science and archaeology meet on common ground; while Botany, the *scientia amabilis* in which our research has attained pre-eminence, is all-important in solving problems of ethnography and archaeology: and as the history of each science must have its own archaeological retrospect, so archaeology can no longer dispense with the active collaboration of working science.

The advancement of learning is so rapid and so universal that the allocation of effort both as regards societies and individuals is unavoidable. Specialization prevails more and more, in history, in the sciences, in the pursuits of our own Society; and it is too often assumed that specialization is a self-sufficing end in itself. In certain spheres it may become an obsession which will atrophy the sense of proportion, obscure the broad outlook, and sacrifice the catholicity of learning. Moreover, where the faculty of applying particular knowledge to the service of general learning is absent, the wide vision is lost. I do not want the French term 'savant' to creep into our vocabulary, still less 'Gelehrter', which connotes the finished article and the complacency of those whose attainments have been completed. 'You have no word for "Gelehrter" in English', said an Illustrious Personage, some twenty years ago. 'Yes, indeed we have', replied an Illustrious Personage; 'but we call them prigs.' Scholar is the style and title sufficiently honourable for us, implying that study continues and is never finished so long as the disinterestedness of learning strives to absorb one's effort, to lead onward in the hope of discovery even where one knows that disappointment may ensue, and while pursuing the theory never to lose sight of its application to fact. The 'Gelehrter' has existed for all time. He it was who in classical days brought learning into disrepute when the investigator tended to be classed among the busybodies, or when the pedant became the laughing-stock of the Renaissance farce. In *Pierce Penniless*,

1592, Thomas Nash says 'an antiquarie is an honest man for hee had rather scrape a peece of copper out of the durt than a crowne out of Ploydens Standish. I know many wise gentlemen of this mustie vocation . . .' (McKerrow's ed. 1904, vol. i, p. 182). And in modern times Dr. Johnson was moved to announce that he was prepared to allot twenty-four hours of his life to the study of antiquity. The sphere of the antiquarius has greatly extended since Isidore of Seville identified him with the transcriber of old manuscripts . . . 'qui tantummodo vetera transcribant' (*Orig.* vi, 14). The antiquarius was in fact a librarius, a calligrapher, a copyist—a most important functionary when the promulgation of written texts was the only recognized archaeological effort. Thus the antiquary of Oxford University was its *custos archivorum*, and in 1533 Leland, who was the King's antiquary, called himself antiquarius. Hence the vanity of those who cause umbrage by calling themselves antiquarians, though for my part the terms seem synonymous. I recall the lady who expressed the view that Napoleon was a greater soldier than Bonaparte. 'Surely not,' replied her friend, 'they are synonymous.' 'Yes,' was the reply, 'but I have always looked upon Napoleon as much the more synonymous of the two.' And I fancy there is much in common between the antiquarius of early days and his successor in our own. I sometimes think I see around me a Joseph Ames, a Richard Gough, and indeed a William Lambarde; and perhaps from time to time a Dr. Plot, who was lent the very remarkable stone in Magdalen Hall Library and never returned it. When approached on the subject, he replied that 'twas a rule among antiquaries to receive and never restore' (*Reliquiae Hernianæ*, Oxford, 1858, i, 49). But archaeology is notable for the universality of its appeal, as well as its all-embracing welcome. William Aubrey's fancy lay towards geometry, Pennant was a naturalist, Stukeley and Ashmole botanists, Camden a traveller, Nichols a printer; but all combined to promote the objects of the Society, modest in their needs and making the most of their leisure, which they devoted to English studies. Leisure was needful here, but particularly in France, where it has been estimated that the promotion of candidatures in learned academies demands canvassing journeys which extend to 30,000 kilometres a year. But longevity is the reward—here and elsewhere too. In estimating the duration of life among fellows of learned societies, Chateauneuf took out the figures for two centuries, and showed that one can have the expectation of entrance to the Academy of Science at an earlier age than to the

Academy of Inscriptions, though it is in the latter that one has the best chance of long life (*Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences*, 1841, iii, 643). The Maréchal de Richelieu enjoyed an academic life of sixty-eight years. I wonder if this gallant old scholar had compounded his annual subscriptions. We once had a fellow who did so at the age of ninety-eight and saved money by the transaction. Finance is a subject which I commend to the notice of the Society as a whole: it should not be the sole concern of Officers and in particular of our Treasurer, who is entitled to the active support of all fellows.

We are hampered in many ways by the paucity of our resources. In 1729 our income was double our expenditure, and when our Treasurer, Samuel Gale, retired in 1739-40 he was presented with a silver cup—I gather at the Society's charge. I like the precedent, though a few years later I observe an item for postage of letters addressed to insolvent members of the Society. A century ago bonds were still given for the payment of subscriptions (Minutes, 5-2-1829). We had a few speculative aids to finance. In 1722 Stukeley bought the Society a ticket in the proposed Government Lottery, but as the ticket drew a blank it was decided to dispose of it and to devote another £40 to a fresh ticket (Minutes, 30 May 1722 and 28 Nov. 1722). Stukeley himself was more fortunate, for he won a prize of £10 in Sir Hans Sloane's lottery, which did so much to establish the British Museum. Our payments were more variegated than nowadays: a pack of cards in 1813; in 1737 'green velom' pocket-books for the Director and a volume of royal paper as well; beer, occasionally wine and suppers, no doubt the prototype of 'tea and coffee in the next room', and the meeting-place of the fellows was often the subject of debate. In 1718 Thomas Hearne describes how he went to Antiquity Hall at Oxford to see the 'honest antiquaries who meet there to enjoy the pipe and the pot' (*Rel. Hern.*, i, 1718, p. 411). In 1727 our Society settled by sixteen votes to two to meet in a private room rather than a tavern. Even the time of meeting gave rise to much controversy. Stukeley's diaries refer to the apparent conflict between the Royal Society and our own. In 1764 it was proposed that the former should meet at six. Stukeley's speech against the idea tells us that originally the Royal Society met at three, in Sir Isaac Newton's time at four, in Sir Hans Sloane's time at five, and now a quarter or a half hour past five. 'Consider in winter-time at six, we should see the court filled with candles in lanthorns... but the Antiquarian Society will be greatly affected by this alteration.' Stukeley

himself was the sole survivor of the founders perhaps because they met early, 'thereby avoiding the damps, the dews of the night, the rains and other inconveniences, according to the laudable customs of our ancestors . . . if the Royal Society lowers the hours of meeting the Antiquarians must do the same . . . 'tis injurious to thrust both philosophy and antiquities into the obscurity of night, on which it is our business to throw as much light as we can' (*W. S. Diary*, Surtees Society, vol. ii, 1883, pp. 384-5).

It is largely in relation to publications that our financial problem is so insistent. Let me again quote Stukeley, who a few years earlier, in 1752, had been complaining about the publications of the Royal Society, arguing that it was injurious to reject all papers relating to squaring the circle, perpetual motion, the philosopher's stone, and so forth. 'Though these matters (he says) probably will never be discovered, yet 'tis notorious such pursuits have brought forth many useful discoveries in medicine, mechanics, and mathematics.' The Royal Society settled to devote more care to the selection of its publications. Stukeley, however, was not satisfied. ' . . . indeed since the Antiquaries, by getting a charter, seem to set themselves up in opposition to us, by thus dividing the languishing streams of literature among us, it seems not difficult to presage that the glory of the Royal Society, the first of this kind in Europe, is upon the wane, along with that of learning in general, of religion, morality, politics, and power, and whatever Britain has so long been renowned for. Her liberty is degenerated into rank licentiousness, and that must naturally draw down divine resentment.' Twelve months later he notes that the new method of publishing the Royal Society Transactions was worse than before: 'for the Council is it only a junto of such as herd together at taverns and coffee-houses' (*ibid.* pp. 371-2 and 379). The Antiquaries were not discouraged by these gloomy forebodings, and, moreover, the evidence of actual competition between the two societies is very meagre. In point of fact in the sixties of the eighteenth century the quality of our Transactions showed considerable improvement. From the earliest days it had been the practice of the Society to make special financial provision for publications—in 1718 the rule was that every member should contribute 1s. per month. Already for fifty years fellows of the Royal Society had paid 1s. a week towards the charges of experiments. For each of the last three years our Society has spent £2,000 on its publications, and our output has been far from excessive. The cost of producing

well-illustrated books is so high here that many of our scholars are issuing their admirable work at Milan, Brussels, and Paris. Is our own book trade going calmly to acquiesce in the inability of British scholarship to publish at home? In all quarters the growth of periodical literature devoted to archaeological science is formidable, and connotes occasional overlapping, to which, however, no serious objection need be taken, for at any rate the duplication means training for the archaeologist and discipline in formulating his conclusions. Though we need not agree with the eighteenth-century scholar who said that we should have more learning if we had fewer books, yet the mass becomes overpowering, and there is a danger that learning may be overwhelmed beneath its own weight. Montaigne at a date when a scholar's library consisted of a few shelves complained of the over-abundance of study which wore out the mind. Sir Isaac Newton was alleged to suffer from a lethargy 'occasioned by too much thinking, though he got it off pretty well before he died' (*Rel. Hern.*, Oxford, 1858, ii, 660).

But while the mass of specialized literature, whether in periodical form or not, is immense, the delay in publishing the results of research is often great and in some cases deplorable. We set a bad example, for the first volume of *Archaeologia* took three years to print. Where the learned society or public organization is unable or unwilling to publish the results of lengthy research, foreign bodies might perhaps be allowed to assist; nor is it imperative that everything should be reserved to specialist journals. Where publication is hopelessly in arrear, and the facts in question are likely to be superseded by later research, scholarship is entitled to address itself more directly to the wider public. The extension of scientific knowledge by real scientists through popular journals becomes in every way desirable. It may be necessary to compromise with the vocabulary and to be sparing of elliptical argument, but in this country public opinion shows a growing wish to learn about these matters, and in the long run public opinion is going to prove of great importance to the archaeologist.

Our Society owes a debt of gratitude to the Carnegie Trustees who, for several years in succession, have made us handsome grants for library purposes—amounting to £3,000 in all. The maintenance of our fine library in good condition, the bills for bookbinding and acquisitions, prompt handling of continuations and keeping our catalogue up to date, all impose a financial burden which taxes our own unaided resources: but we must always strive to maintain a high standard of efficiency

in this branch of our activity, which is both the record and to a large extent the basis for research in the field. Here also the developments of recent times have revolutionized the outlook of archaeology. Both in method and objective the changes have been far reaching. At its inception the Royal Society contemplated the study of science and art. Statute IV of the Charter of 1663 laid down as an object 'to view and discourse upon rarities of Nature and Art . . . and how far they or any of them may be improved for use or discovery':—again, 'studies are to be applied to further promoting by the authority of experiments the science of natural things and of useful arts . . .' Thus John Evelyn was invited to submit to the Society a history of engraving and etching. Circumstances made it impossible for the Royal Society to encompass an enterprise at once so extensive and so generous. By the middle of the eighteenth century the division of labour between the Society and ourselves began to be recognized. While the communications to our Society covered a very wide field, including many subjects now treated as the province of other specialized groups, the Royal Society itself confined its transactions more and more to purely scientific research.

In Scotland a similar situation arose with the foundation of the Society of Antiquaries, of which the Royal Charter, dated 29 March 1783, was only secured after acrimonious controversy with learned bodies who apprehended competition. The affair has a moral, and is worth quoting, from the lips of William Smellie, the Secretary of the Society: 'The University objected to the grant on the ground that Scotland was too narrow a country for two literary societies, suggesting as an alternative that the King should incorporate a society under the name of the Royal Society of Scotland. They expressed a fear that the Antiquaries would intercept the communication of many specimens and objects of natural history, which would otherwise be deposited in the museum of the University, and many documents tending to illustrate the history, antiquities, and laws of Scotland from being deposited in the library of the Faculty of Advocates. They likewise noticed that the possession of a Museum of Natural History might enable and induce the Society of Antiquaries to institute a Lectureship of Natural History, in opposition to the professorship in the University.

'The Curators of the Advocates Library likewise wrote to the Lord Advocate, objecting to the grant of a charter to the Society of Antiquaries, under the idea that its institution might prove injurious to that magnificent library by intercepting ancient manuscripts and monuments illustrative of the history

and antiquities of Scotland, which would be more useful when collected into one repository than in a state of division.

'The Philosophical Society was more discreet. They presented a memorial at the same time to the Lord Advocate, in which they recommended themselves to his patronage for being included in the newly proposed Royal Society: but cautiously avoided saying anything whatever respecting the Antiquarian Society' (*Memoirs . . . of William Smellie*, by R. Kerr, Edinburgh, 1812, ii, p. 35).

Some years later, in 1793, William Smellie reviewed the early history of the Society: 'It is now thirteen years since this Society was instituted, and was soon afterwards erected into a royal corporation by a most ample charter from his present Majesty. The business of the Society proceeded for some years with unexpected success. It soon became a favourite with the public; and, for some time, both patronage and money were amply supplied. But, like most other laudable and literary institutions, from causes which might be explained, but which I shall not now mention, some of its members became remiss. The fire of their original zeal became feeble, or was entirely extinguished. Our meetings, however, though not so numerously attended as at first, were never interrupted for more than a few months; and that interruption was occasioned by the death of our former Secretary, and some other sinister incidents with which you are well acquainted. Instead of languor or despair, let us not affront ourselves, and, what is a greater object, our country, by neglecting an institution of such importance to Scotland. To repress all such inglorious ideas, let us reflect on the conduct and situation of our sister kingdom. The Antiquarian Society of London, instead of three or four months, was totally suspended for more than a century: yet, by the manly exertion of a few individuals, it was revived after so long a period, and still continues to enrich science, and to do honour to the nation. Shall we, who have met with no such humiliating repulse, give up an object so honourable to our country, and imitate the conduct of some late members, who have meanly deserted, or attempted to desert their posts? I will not allow myself to hesitate one moment on a supposition so disgraceful to our institution. Let our remaining veterans, therefore, augment their courage! Let us enlist fresh troops, who, by their conduct, shall acquire applause, and let us, at the same time, exhibit all deserters to merited contempt!' (*ibid.*, p. 86).

As regards ourselves, throughout the latter part of the

eighteenth century our outlook was essentially English: the early volumes of *Archaeologia* show this very clearly. The Prince of Wales asked Stukeley why he never travelled abroad. 'I answered that I loved my own country, and that there was curiosity and antiquity enough at home to entertain my genius . . .' (*Diary*, 1754, vol. iii, p. 140, 1887). As a young man he had 'conceived a passionate love for antiquities, and because I saw my affairs would not indulge in foreign speculation of that sort, I turned my thoughts for a leisure amusement to those of my own country' (*ibid.*, i, 32). Richard Gough, our Director for twenty-five years, used to make his annual tour in Britain: Aubrey's love of the English countryside first brought him to Stonehenge, and he was wonderfully surprised at the sight of those vast stones of which he had never heard. He examined them, and then, 'cheered by the cry of the hounds, [he] overtook the company and went with them to Kynnet, where was a good hunting dinner provided' (Wilts. Top. Soc., 1845, p. 30). Nowadays we travel farther afield. Much is done at home, but from the nature of things foreign research is increasingly attractive, and the maximum of effort is concentrated on the Near and Middle East. It is there that the search for the origins must be pursued, and so long as we do not entirely dethrone the West one must not complain.

The advance of scientific methods of research is remarkable. Wood, the Bath architect, criticized Stukeley's work on Stonehenge, to which Stukeley replied that Wood's criticism was a 'tedious parade of twenty pages of feet, inches, halves, and quarters' (Surtees Society, 1885, vol. iii, p. 795). Nowadays we cannot be too precise, but research is susceptible to three charges—that of being too ambitious, too hasty, or too destructive. In the recent book called *En Asie Musulmane* (Hachette, 1927), M. Maurice Pernot describes the French Archaeological Mission in Afghanistan and the inability to get sufficient staff. At one time M. Foucher only had a single collaborator and was unable to employ more than sixty diggers. He could not spend the handsome grants allotted to his enterprise. As a result of undertaking a larger scheme than his organization and his personnel permitted, too short a time was devoted to the excavation, whence the remarkable sculpture, much of which is now in the Musée Guimet, was extracted in circumstances resembling a treasure hunt, with wholly inadequate care bestowed on the all-important aspect of scientific record. In Persia, likewise, it has proved impossible for French scholars to fulfil the obligations placed on them by the ambitious Treaty conferring a

monopoly upon the French Mission. Again, the hastiness too often associated with research can cause every kind of misunderstanding and controversy. The earliest Glozel research was conducted by people whose skill and experience in digging could not command sympathy or confidence. Had businesslike investigation been made at the outset, with some of our stolid and meticulous English patience, the main issue would have been promptly settled one way or the other, whereas Glozel has now been referred to the Laboratory of Judicial Identity, installed in the Courts of Justice, and acting under police authority. The scientific accuracy practised in the detection of crime is now being applied to this archaeological affair. Research ought to be a demonstration—it should analyse or illustrate theory by actual practice: here the functions are reversed; and it is destined to end in the police-court, and can redound little to the credit of archaeology.

In another direction research can injure the historical continuity of a town as well as its picturesque character, where digging the ground or clearing a site can only be conducted at the expense of later civilization. The primitive history of Rome is obscure because the historians insisted on a miraculous foundation, and took no trouble to elucidate the Pre-Romulus period; indeed they may be considered largely responsible for the myth that primitive Rome sprang into existence by superhuman agencies. In point of fact the recent excavation seems to indicate the conquest or suppression of an earlier race, and takes us back long before the age of Romulus—a period unknown to and beyond the beliefs of the historians of ancient Rome, and equally unsung by its poets. One can be certain that further investigation will carry back the history of the city to a period still more remote. In this case research performs its functions without impairing later monuments, and excavations, very modest in extent, have established these facts; but more recent research in the Forum of Trajan and in the Theatre of Marcellus are in a different category. Though above ground, the removal of successive accretions which have gradually hemmed in two great buildings corresponds more closely to the more usual method of research by the spade. During the course of centuries the Commercial Exchange on the Quirinal Hill had fallen from its high estate, and had been disfigured by ceaseless alterations and extensions—a veritable rabbit-warren of irregular structures, each generation adding or subtracting its quota until the whole scale and semblance of the grand classical achievement has been so completely masked that even

tradition had long ceased to associate this inchoate and tumble-down pile with its pristine magnificence. So too the Theatre of Marcellus, with its commanding situation, had been invaded by generations of squatters, who established their tenements in the gloomy arcades, closing them at their discretion. Enough of the arena had been filled in to provide space for the great Palazzo Orsini, with its palm-trees growing at the level of the original velarium, and bit by bit the lateral curves of the theatre were hidden by ignoble parasitic buildings clinging to the massive masonry. The desire to reveal the original and basic features of the architecture has proved irresistible. Something which is already impaired if not actually destroyed by the maltreatment of a thousand years is to be exposed to view, yet we shall not see the prosperous offices of the Trajanic Exchange or the rich marbles and countless statues of the Theatre. We are confronted by ruins which add little to the knowledge obtainable from finer examples elsewhere. We shall miss the squalid and picturesque fabrics of later times which at least represented one very marked feature of the development of Rome, one aspect of the modest homeliness of the Eternal City which has appealed alike to native artists and to visitors from northern climes. All will be swept away. Instead of the patchwork charm of secular untidiness so familiar to Turner and Goethe and Chateaubriand, we shall be confronted by spick-and-span restorations from which all life and reality will have been banished in the process of reconstruction. *Fiat superficies.* Research should be very scrupulous, very tender towards later ethnography; above all where it cannot guarantee to substitute unspoilt and authentic records of an earlier generation. Too often there has been harshness of method, arising from a zeal which may become feverish, whether it be in the treasure searches for which Edward II used to give licences, or during the more scientific excursions conducted in Central Italy under Papal auspices. To recover what had been lost was an honourable motive underlying the pursuit of ancient texts. The general revival of classical literature, the study of architectural technicalities by Alberti, the scholastic lore of the Doctor Universalis or the Doctor Subtilis, and finally the dissemination of the new learning by mechanical agencies have invested the Renaissance with a prestige which subsequent effort may excel but will never extinguish. They set out to revive intellectual progress, to rebuild with ascertained fact and historical precision what had been submerged during the chaos and cataclysm of a period which can, with perfect justice, be called the Dark Ages.

Consider, in the light of the tremendous discoveries of our own day, what was unknown to scholarship even fifty years ago—how much had been forgotten, nay, how much had disappeared beneath physical accretions, leaving no record, not even the traditions which appear in the vague and tentative inference of Livy. In classical days the historical text was probably more rare than we suspect. Socrates once expressed surprise that Euthydemus should have owned a complete Homer, although he was a well-known bibliophile (Xenophon, *Mem.* iv, 2, 10). This explains much of the Renaissance enthusiasm for reproducing the older texts; but to us the written document is no longer sacrosanct. The historian must now look to the monument to correct written statements which would have been final and authoritative not very long ago; but the myth that the printed word must be correct is still potent and will long survive.

Crete, Egypt, Iraq, Turkestan—four countries are yielding their secrets to British scholars with generous bounty. To Socrates and Euthydemus Crete was merely the legendary home of Minos, who had laid Athens under duress; but they little knew that Knossos had been a powerful town of a hundred thousand inhabitants, or that beneath it lay the ruins of a civilization infinitely earlier than theirs, perhaps indeed the progenitor from which their own historic greatness had sprung. At any rate the poets invested Crete with a fabulous tradition; but Ur seems to have been overwhelmed by oblivion so complete as to efface all visible indications except the great structures which have degenerated into amorphous mounds of earth rising from the marshy plain. Egypt, on the other hand, with its peerless climate and monuments much less liable to detrition or removal, has maintained its remote personality intact, and the effort of research has been less to uncover what was submerged in subsequent centuries than to reveal what had been deliberately withheld from the sight of mankind. Tutankhamen reposed for 3,000 years in the solitude and concealment he desired, and now that his long-forgotten tomb has been exposed his name enjoys a distinction denied him in his life, and the craftsmanship of his reign shines out with unusual splendour. These may be compensations for doing violence to his sepulchre, greater perhaps than the homage recently ordained by the Egyptian Government to the royal mummies in public museums which, though not to be reburied, will no longer be shown to the visitor. In Rome, on the other hand, where much has been forgotten, the occupation has been so continuous, the violence

so frequent, and the adaptation of old buildings to new requirements so usual, that the genuine unspoiled monument is scarce. Leon Battista Alberti said that in his time he had seen 1,200 ruined churches in the city (Paris, edn. 1553, p. 165), and the whole place was constantly ransacked for statues and antiquities, doing violence to old buildings and destroying masses of valuable evidence. It must be admitted that conditions would not permit the simple procedure of the north country squire who lived by the Roman Wall and paid his shepherd sixpence apiece for the inscriptions he collected (Stukeley, *Memoirs*, vol. iii, 1887, p. 141).

But if archaeology is largely concerned with recalling to memory things long forgotten in Mesopotamia or Crete or Italy, it is assuredly in Chinese Turkestan that the most surprising revelations are being made—that is to say, the most unexpected revival of a suppressed civilization. Others besides Sir Aurel Stein have penetrated these bleak territories, but nobody has equalled his brilliant and fruitful research. The scale of his investigations is far flung; for example, he had noticed a section of a massive wall—a great wall of China—so he settled to trace its course, and did so for a distance of 250 miles. He has followed the lines of trade routes which have long ceased to be channels of commerce, and have now degenerated into sandy tracks running across half a continent. His sojourn in the Central Asiatic wilderness has revived our knowledge of a busy civilization which was thriving until comparatively recent times, but which was completely annihilated by the climatic desiccation which stifled vegetation and thus permitted the merciless invasion of salt and sand. His discoveries of paintings, pottery, and texts are so extensive that a whole sequence of culture is being reconstructed with significant analogies and precedents. The dryness of the area preserves buried objects with exceptional perfection. There is a curious passage describing the aloofness of a rainless corner of Mongolia: One would think one were living in a vacuum, in a world hanging in suspense and isolated from the incidence of the seasons and the waywardness of nature.

Sir Aurel Stein gives 'proof how well the gravel soil in this extremely arid region preserves the traces even of an occasional wayfarer's passage. On the gravel soil of the northern terrace there remained, quite sharply defined, the footprints of my pony leading up to the point from which, as I remembered, I had seven years before surveyed the open valley eastwards, and sighted the few poplars of Besh-toghrak. I was to find on

many subsequent occasions similar proof of the exceptionally retentive nature of the desert soil of these barren confines of true Cathay' (Sir Aurel Stein, *Innermost Asia*, vol. i, p. 324, 1928). We should vainly search the range of imaginative literature to find a picture of such unearthly calm. For years, perhaps for generations, the procession of sun and moon across the firmament has looked down on this terrestrial abdication, where winds and rain have ceased, where fire and water are unknown, where animal and vegetable life have perished, where there is neither noise nor movement, and where the very pulses of humanity no longer beat. Sir Aurel Stein restores to us long-forgotten knowledge. As in Crete or Iraq, or among the recent civilizations of Central America, the archaeologist is extracting history from the soil. He is providing the new and really crucial material. He alone is making historical discovery of decisive moment. But let us not for that reason abandon our faith in Herodotus or Lord Macaulay.

Behind and beyond the resuscitation of forgotten races and civilizations lie greater problems of pre-history, and among them the central and dominating issue of the origin of *homo sapiens*. Research tends to throw the origin back to more and more remote periods, and at the same time to indicate a multiplicity of origins, not necessarily followed by a coalescence. In other words, analogous problems may present themselves in different areas and in different ages, which may overlap indefinitely, and at any given moment may be far from reaching approximately the same degree of evolution. The formulation of the problem is a complex task, and indeed cannot be reduced or simplified to a simple group of propositions, for ethnography is conditioned by the physical factors of land, food, communications, and so forth, while all are influenced, or rather measured for purposes of contrast, by the factor of chronology. If one studies the various theories advanced during recent years, it will be seen how far reaching many of them are, how contradictory and, may one add, how remote from all ethnological probability. Let me quote examples of the last year or two. A favourite pursuit is to trace affinities between races—you recall, for instance, the eighteenth-century case of Central America and Scotland. Among recent hypotheses, where boldness is combined with ingenuity, it has been argued that Maya culture is directly traceable to Egyptian sources via Cambodia, though the agency of transmission is still vague upon a coasting journey of 25,000 miles along uncharted seas. Among a thousand interceptions on the journey Indian influences would have been encountered,

and India would naturally trade eastwards as far as China and westwards as far as Saragossa, more free probably in transmitting than in receiving culture. But why contrive a hypothesis that Indonesians are of European extraction, or that they have analogies with the Easter Islands! Iraq naturally attracts close attention, but does our loyalty to the mandated territory justify us in agreeing that the Sumerian was related to Neolithic England? It is difficult to believe. I would almost prefer to accept the other view, that Mesopotamia had something to do with the Mississippi. Iraq and the valley of the Indus have enough in common to justify the term Indo-Sumerian, and our distinguished visitor, Dr. Andersson, has proved the connexion of Iraq and China; yet one would be reluctant to accept the theory advanced in other quarters of the linguistic connexions of the Sumerian of 4000 B.C. with the dialects of modern Polynesian races: the recent idea that Madagascar also was colonized from the Pacific Ocean is intriguing. Acute observers notice that Peru had similarities with Crete, Mongolia, and Stonehenge: that Florida, Melanesia, and New Zealand were not uninfluenced by Egypt, and that the lacustrine settlements of New Zealand remind one of the lake villages of Switzerland. Among new claimants for the birthplace of man, hitherto ascribed as a rule to the Valley of the Nile or the Central Steppes of Asia, is the Kalihari Desert. All these theories of relationship, these attempts to establish vinculations between remote peoples who, in these days of easy communication, remain wholly without contact, are based upon a reading of ethnological analogies at once too precise and far too imaginative. Many of these theories, though plausible in argument, are extravagant in relation to fact, and quite as fanciful as the eighteenth-century examples I have quoted. Archaeology is perhaps too prone to devote so much effort to proving kinship of race—one might say universal kinship of all races.

Ethnology organized itself into a unit of scientific research in the 'forties, and in close alliance with archaeology devotes increasing attention to similarities and origins. The mass of data is so gigantic and has multiplied with such speed during recent years that very broad inductions are being freely made. The tendency is to assume that even the most vague and distant relationship between races exercised emphatic pressure on manners and civilization, and that similar objects must spring from identic parentage; but we know how stubbornly both people and objects persist in independence. This is the root history of the North-west Provinces, where each valley shelters

its own self-contained tribe, equally of the North American plains, where the Indians strove to maintain their exclusive identities. Polynesia to this day retains xenophobia as a marked characteristic. Half a century ago there were districts in Greece, Spain, and Italy which prided themselves on age-long isolation: the history of dialect points in the same direction. Again, for instance, Java should theoretically be subject to Hindoo influences, yet for centuries together their absence is very marked. Siam had its own sequences of art and culture, which thrived without apparent interdependence. The instinctive tendency of mankind to be self-centred and chauvinistic, with a prejudice less or more developed against assimilation, should inculcate caution on our part. Even in cases where we are in the habit of quoting vinculations, it is too often assumed that, as regards objects, similarity of material or form must connote identity of origin. Toothpicks were indigenous in Gaul as well as in Wandsworth and Mesopotamia. Differences may be much more instructive than likenesses. Even where the objects are identical, like the obsidian flakes of Mexico and South-eastern Europe, chronology, the touchstone of history, disproves all kinship. We may therefore give due weight to coincidence, nor need we assume that an explanation must be fitted to every phenomenon; at any rate not yet awhile, for the artifact is not in itself culture, but rather its evidence and its instrument.

Real identity of culture must be meagre until fostered by the fundamental homologation of intermarriage. This would bring about real fusions of language and race, and arise in a greater or less degree from slavery and leading into captivity from colonization, but seldom from the more equable and instinctive causes which in these days produce mixture of race. Moreover, this migratory coalition or absorption of races was exceptional, and must have begun by being localized along the borders of tribal territory. The primary solvent of ethnological separatism is rapid and easy communication. The foundation of the Ethnological Society in 1843 coincided with the effective development of steam power. Assisted by later feats of science, the progress of cosmopolitan union has advanced quickly—in food, language, costume, to some extent in religion, manners, and methods of government, all stimulated by scientific contrivances which are the commonplace of our civilized life, but which to many races are a veritable revolution. In combination all these things tend towards homologation of manners and customs, of physical appearance, even of ethnic perspective; but in point of fact this is not the authentic homologation of

racés which prevailed in migratory times, but rather a confusion and diffusion of the individual type. No new peoples emerge from these processes, while the earlier and more truly bred types are being obfuscated. Fortunately we have not been too late to collect pictorial material, accurate as being drawn from living races, and therefore incontestible in value.

Craniology is profitably engaged on the great problems of origin, and with a distinct bias to treat itself as an exact science. There is so much overlapping that the ages coalesce even if they do not actually synchronize—a Stone Age man may migrate into a Bronze Age civilization, a Neolithic man from New Guinea may join the community of Melbourne (still like ourselves in the Iron Age)—and the result must be embarrassed craniology. Here, again, coincidences may exist, may have long existed, and thus account for some of the paradoxes of the human skull. Morphological study, which in other branches of Natural History is ceasing to be fashionable, is practised in craniology. With the systematization now pursued it is establishing sequences of form and type, of heredities and precedencies, which will solve many problems and lay foundations for important studies in other directions. I notice it has confidence enough to describe the typical Cromagnon man with far greater detail and precision than anybody would dare apply to the ordinary villager in Warwickshire or Kent. It will doubtless expose some of the theories to which I have just referred, though I hope it will be cautious in the days of its florescence.

Ethnology in all its manifestations is compiling inventories containing an accumulation of facts at first sight overpowering in magnitude. There seems no limit to technical publications describing humanity, nor should any limit be suggested for such invaluable material, which all fills in some background, strengthens some foundation, or dispels some fallacy. Moreover, anthropological studies, particularly among the primitive races of Asia and Africa, are now so well illustrated, and so carefully fortified with botanical and geological material, that additions of first-rate quality are being made to the stock of human knowledge. Patient research is necessary to ascertain what has been already published both in ethnology and archaeology, and, in fact, constant overlapping takes place where students are unaware of their predecessor's work, and seek their training ground upon well-explored soil. This does not matter, but one may enter a caveat against the view that all problems should be solved *currente calamo*. The temptation to use the collected material forthwith is honourable, and premature

deductions, though innocent enough in themselves, may be wasted effort, but mischievous also where they hinder further systematization. Where so much still requires to be sifted, tested, weighed, with infinite patience and humility, prudence may well plead that the alluring function of drawing the moral from available materials should be deferred until the relevant data are more complete. In more directions than one pre-history tends towards confusion—witness the theories of identities which I have mentioned—for in this field theory is anticipating the final verdict of fact, wherever those ‘twin eyes’ of history, namely, geography and chronology, do not converge. Every few years a new civilization is being evoked by the archaeologist, who need not always explain the unexpected by assigning it to foreign influences. We may safely assume some leaven of indigenous and even of spontaneous forces: we must resolutely continue to collect new facts to illustrate our new discoveries, and perhaps devote some effort to the mastery of certain languages.

This all points to research, which remains the immutable obligation of archaeology. Our successes have been sensational, but in many directions activity is hampered by the cost of expeditions! How fortunate are the students of American foundations whose prowess is not curtailed by such considerations! One may legitimately envy the twenty-six palaeontologists who reached the Gobi desert with eighteen tons of stores bought in New York, apart from their food and tents. ‘I do not believe in hardship’, says their leader, who adjures one to eat, dress, and sleep well. Farther south the Stein discoveries were made in circumstances less luxurious it is true, but ideal in that the staff, being adequate for the work to be done, could pursue its objective without haste, and at the same time with scientific concentration. The Afghan excavations were hurried—the collocation of fact and object was inadequately studied, the sculpture was ravished from its surroundings, and its beauty marred by being divorced from history. The archaeologist must be very scrupulous not to destroy—indeed, his province is to re-create—nor should he neglect artistic quality. There is a tendency to ignore this feature of craftsmanship, to treat it as some incidental or fortuitous enhancement of beauty which need not relate to the main ethnic issue. On the contrary, the artistic side indicates the prevailing degree of taste, skill, and invention. It is a test both of ambition and attainment, throwing much light on style and material, and, in short, it presents telling evidence of the standard reached by the craftsman.

From this much can be deduced both as regards the period concerned, and often in lessons of treatment or design quite applicable to our own times. The aesthetic side of archaeology makes a popular appeal which need not be shunned. There is nothing disloyal in advocating such an extension of scientific knowledge by real scientists, even if a technical terminology has to be evaded. The eighteenth century pursued this course. Voltaire and Diderot made their appeal direct to the public while maintaining their devotion to scholarship. Moreover, it is the research, the digging side, which attracts growing attention. We should invest the word 'research' with a wider connotation. Let us make a verb of it, a noun, an adjective . . . I will research, you should be a researcher, he made a fine research, the ground is researchful, researchworthy, researchable. Research in all its bearings is the life-blood of archaeology. Let us introduce the term and all its offspring; let us do so officially and with due ceremonial, 'by the authority and in the name of the Society of Antiquaries of London'.

Somebody once complained to the Emperor Napoleon about the parous condition of literature. 'S'il n'y a pas de littérature,' he replied, 'c'est la faute du Ministre de l'Intérieur.' So great a man as the Emperor may be excused for thinking that every shortcoming could be rectified by his Government. In such matters we may perhaps show more guile, but archaeology has some cause for grievance against the State. Science, on the other hand, must recognize that the traditional neglect of its applied activities by the State is happily mitigated, and the industrial psychology to which the State pays some attention is in effect the practical and official anthropology of our day. Tangible advantages in public health and in the protection of life and limb are traceable to these efforts, but the national prestige arising from intellectual distinction is less readily acknowledged; and yet archaeology is a recognized branch of learning which, as it happens, is particularly suitable to foreign intercourse. France has long recognized this, and in my presidential addresses I have frequently referred to the resolute encouragement afforded to her missions overseas. It is regrettable that we should be so inconspicuous. I fear that in the important Congresses to be held this year, in Japan and the U.S.A., our Government will not officially be represented by scholars: we ought not to do injustice to ourselves by such abstentions, which, indeed, cannot fail to give the impression that we neither wish to share our own discoveries nor to profit by the experience of others.

On the other hand, let us give credit to the State for its friendly attitude on a domestic matter which closely concerns learned societies, namely, the question of income-tax. For some time the situation has been delicate, as bodies which carry on their work with very exiguous incomes were mulcted in income-tax for profits they felt they never received. The Treasury were approached for redress, and agreed that test cases should be taken to the courts at the expense of the Government. It is true that in these cases our plea was repelled, and the result must cause serious anxiety to all responsible for the finance of such bodies; but somehow I feel confident that before many years are passed some Chancellor of the Exchequer will comprehend how important to scholarship are these slender funds which, to the Exchequer, are quite inappreciable, and that relief will be duly accorded. The State is to be congratulated on the very important decision of H.M. Office of Works to schedule the whole of the Roman Wall—the most extensive structure of its kind surviving in Europe. One has often read of cases, both wanton and unconscious, where this great monument has been injured. The actual difficulties to be overcome were not inconsiderable, for it appears that the Wall extends over no less than 400 freeholds: accordingly the owners had to be discovered—quite a neat effort in research—and we have now good hopes that no fresh outrage will be committed with impunity. In this connexion it is satisfactory to learn that the North of England Excavation Committee proposes during this year to continue research into problems concerning the Wall. The Corporation of Newcastle has promised to contribute £250 and the Corporation of Wallsend £150 towards the wages of workmen employed on the excavations. It is most encouraging that these public authorities should appreciate the distinction inuring to their communities from their ancient lineage, and that they have thought well to extend so active a patronage to the investigation of their historic past. I wish London would do the same. On the other hand, I wish other Universities would follow the example of the University of London, which recently organized an exhibition illustrating English archaeology in a very methodical fashion—a worthy epilogue to Sir John Evans's famous exhibition (in the seventies), which laid the foundation for all subsequent study. Our Bronze Age was great in craftsmanship, and it is well that we should do it honour. And I wish that there were a demand adequate to justify one in a more vigorous advocacy of vocational archaeology. Although the best archaeological work is being done by British scholars,

the openings for a career in research are few, and small encouragement is afforded to those who would fill posts comparable to those which exist in fair numbers on the Continent, and in a very well rewarded manner in the United States. Our Universities show growing concern in these pursuits, particularly in London, with which our Society has such close relations, though we have no official duty in connexion with London scholarship. I wish we had. An opportunity was missed when, in the middle of the eighteenth century, the Speaker of the House of Commons projected to take Montague House for the Sloane Library, the Cotton and the Harleian MSS., and to 'bring thither the Royal and Antiquarian Societies' (Stukeley, *Memoirs*, 10 Nov. 1753, vol. iii, p. 17). Had this migration occurred we might have had duties in connexion with the British Museum corresponding with those of our sister society in Edinburgh with the National Museum of Scotland. Executive functions are serviceable to learned societies. The Accademia in Naples with its task at Herculaneum, our neighbours here in Burlington House, the Linnean Society, who are custodians of their precious Linnean collections, are fortunate in that their speculations are allied with continuing responsibilities. This is a reward as well as an acknowledgement of learning. Oliver Goldsmith, it is true, said that 'no nation gives greater encouragement to learning than we do; yet, at the same time, none are so injudicious in the application. We seem to confer them . . . rather as bribes to silence than incentives to emulation' (*Enquiry into Public Learning* 1759, P. Cunningham ed., 1854, p. 40). What may have been true in 1759 scarcely applies to our own day, and I would rather follow Hearne in his identification of archaeology with genuine scholarship. He had praised Dr. Kennet as a 'truly learned man . . . he must therefore be a lover of antiquity, learning being nothing but antiquity'. 'He was only for polite learning', said Dr. Charlett, Master of University College. 'Why (replied Hearne), THAT IS ANTIQUITY!' (*Rel. Hern.*, ed. P. Bliss, Oxford, 1858, i, 373). It was a just assessment. We are still too much inclined to judge ourselves by the disparaging estimates of eighty or a hundred years ago; but things have changed. We must no longer be diffident in conferring upon antiquity the high status it deserves in the world of learning. 'Whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present advances us in the dignity of thinking beings.' The more we study archaeology the clearer becomes its importance, both as an independent branch of learning and as the basic source for the study of every

science or religion or race. For those who wish to comprehend the full bearing of problems of our day, of which the origins are rooted in remote times, archaeology will give the vision to penetrate the past, and will trace for us the picture of an ancient world which will be revealed to our eyes with ever-growing clearness and intensity.



Bronze forepart of an Ibex



Bronze forepart of an Ibex

Bronze Forepart of an Ibex

By H. R. HALL, D.Litt., V.P.S.A.

THE bronze forepart of an ibex (pls. xv, xvi), now in the collection of our Fellow Mr. Oscar Raphael, was previously in the Paytel collection. M. Paytel originally bought it in Cairo about thirty years ago, and it is known to have been ultimately obtained from a man who had brought it from Mesopotamia. This history may be regarded as reliable, and an Egyptian provenance is thereby rendered unlikely.

The animal is represented as far as immediately behind the shoulders. It is leaping forward with the forelegs bent closely under, as all goats jump. The shoulders, though showing immense power, are not emphasized in the Assyrian manner, with muscles exaggerated. The head is strongly characterized, with the typical muzzle and the small beard of the goat, the eyes have the deeply-engraved threefold superciliary lines which are characteristic first of Sumerian art, and later were retained by its derivatives. One ear is broken off, the other damaged. The horns (of which one has the end broken off) are magnificent, and accurate representations of the horns of the ibex. The species of ibex is apparently *Capra aegagrus*, the mountain-goat of the Caucasus and northern Persia, which is distinct from *Capra Sinaiticus*, the Egyptian ibex. This again points to a non-Egyptian origin for the bronze. The whole effect is extraordinarily realistic. The figure is one solid casting, in one piece, with the long rectangular pin or tenon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in., which originally held it in position on the arm of a throne (?) or other piece of furniture of which it presumably formed part. The total length is $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. and its height $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The figure is covered with a fine patina varying from deep red through grey to green. It has one or two cracks. Originally it was covered with gold, of which a few specks remain.

We may rule out the possibility of an Egyptian origin for this bronze, not only on account of what is known as to its provenance, and the probable identification of the species of ibex represented, but also because the style of the art does not appear to be Egyptian, either of the XVIIIth or of the XXVIth Dynasty, at both of which periods the ibex was commonly represented. The treatment of the eye speaks definitely for Sumerian art, or for an art derived from that of

Sumer, and the latter view appears by far the more probable. Solid castings are rare in Sumer, even in this small size, though they exist. But the whole aspect of this ibex seems to make a post-Sumerian date probable for it. It is not Assyrian, as an Assyrian modeller would have emphasized the shoulder-muscles in his well-known exaggerated manner. It can, then, be only either Vannic, of the ninth or eighth century B.C., or Achaemenid Persian, of the sixth or fifth. It has, however, none of the stiffness and clumsiness of the Vannic representations of animal forms, and by the method of elimination we seem to come to the most probable identification of this work of ancient art as Achaemenid Persian. Its extraordinary vitality is very characteristic of Persian work of that period (6th-5th cent. B.C.), and its resemblance in pose and general effect to the bulls of the pillar-capitals of the *Apadāna* or columned hall at Persepolis is most striking. It is still, however, simple in design and effect, and natural, and should be assigned therefore, probably, to the earlier days of the Achaemenid Dynasty, in the reign of Darius I, about 520 B.C.

It is incontestably one of the great ancient bronzes in existence.

Report on recent Excavations in London

I. The Midland Bank site, Princes Street, E.C.¹

By E. B. BIRLEY

EXCAVATIONS on this site, which has a frontage of 130 feet on the west side of Princes Street, beginning 110 feet north of Mansion House Street, were watched from January 1928 by Mr. Quintin Waddington of the Guildhall Museum, and from September 1928 until the close of excavation in January 1929, by the present writer also. Digging usually proceeded in narrow shafts, the sides of which were boarded up as the work went on, whilst the use of day and night shifts made progress rapid, so that it was only possible to obtain occasional and incomplete views of stratified matter. However, it proved possible to make periodical examinations of the pottery from a number of separate shafts; and a limited amount of trial excavation during the men's dinner-hour was also carried out.

Over the blue clay, which was met with throughout the site at a depth varying from thirty to thirty-five feet below the level of Princes Street, there was a thick deposit of black mud, containing large quantities of Roman pottery, and (in the bottom ten feet) pierced by roughly squared piles. The western end of the site was covered by a layer of the familiar gravel or ballast, which was observed to be sloping down to the east; it soon disappeared, and the greater part of the site must have been part of the bed and right bank of Walbrook, as the thickness of mud bore witness.

Owing to the absence of walls or floors in the Roman levels, there were no definitely sealed deposits; but it was observed that early and late pottery were not mixed. The lowest ten feet produced no late pottery; of the samian from this level, a certain amount could be dated in pre-Flavian times, but the bulk of it was of Flavian date. In the upper layers there was a considerable quantity of Antonine pottery, in which form 45 predominated; but there was little that could be dated later than

¹ The following abbreviations are used in the report:

R = Ritterling type. r. = retrograde. Knorr 1919 = R. Knorr, *Löcher und Fabriken verzierter Terrasigillata des ersten Jahrhunderts*. In the description of figured samian, r. = right, and l. = left. taf. = tafel. In the list of potters' stamps, a dot below a letter implies that the letter is incomplete but certain. Square brackets enclose letters to complete fragmentary stamps; a dot between square brackets implies space for one letter.

the third century, with the exception of occasional pockets containing objects dating from post-Roman times.

The positions of a number of the piles on the site were plotted, but it proved impossible to discover any system of arrangement in them; and it is most likely that they were intended to stiffen the embankment of Walbrook, rather than to act as the foundations for buildings. They appeared to date from late in the first century A.D.; they cannot have been earlier, as their bottoms in no case went down as deep as the blue clay, whilst Roman pottery was found in the lowest levels of the black mud. One pile had actually been driven into the base of a cup, form 27, stamped CALLIM, and can therefore hardly have been earlier than the time of Vespasian. On the other hand, the piles cannot very well date from later than the end of the century, since their tops were below the top of the first-century deposit of pottery. The thickness of the layer containing such pottery, and the evidence for the dating of the piles, thus serve to confirm the existing view that the Walbrook valley was systematically filled up, and the river embanked, towards the end of the first century.

What structures there may have been on the site it is impossible to say. A pavement and hypocaust have been recorded (see *Royal Commission's Report*, pp. 135, 136), just to the south, on the east side of St. Mildred's Court. The structure associated with this pavement must have stood on the spit of land between Walbrook and the tributary from the north-west that has been noted as flowing into it at this point; but there can hardly have been more than the flimsiest of shanties on the Midland Bank site. The presence of the mill-stone—the largest find from the site—would seem to indicate that there was a baker's shop in the near vicinity; but the type of the mill is early, and it was found at a depth of 32 feet, below the system of piles; it is, therefore, to be regarded, in all probability, as a relic of the earlier town destroyed by Boudicca, rather than as evidence for the nature of the site in later times.

THE 'FINDS'

A. *The Mill*

The largest, and in some respects the most noteworthy of the 'finds' from the site, was the upper stone of a Roman flour-mill, found at a depth of 32 ft. below the level of Princes Street, and almost underneath that street (fig. 1.) The type is common at Pompeii (fig. 2; see Mau, *Pompeii*, English translation,

pp. 575 ff.), but was previously represented in this country only by a fragment now in the British Museum. Of Andernach lava, from the valley of the Rhine, the stone is shaped like a dice-box; it was turned, by levers inserted in sockets at its waist, round a conical projection from the lower stone. Its

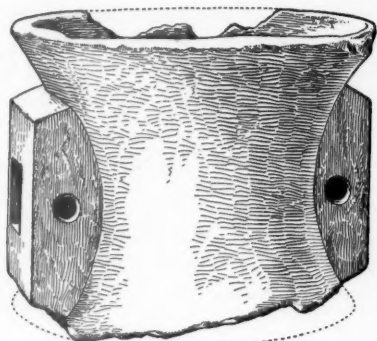


FIG. 1. Upper mill-stone from Princes Street ($\frac{1}{12}$).



FIG. 2. A mill in operation. From Mau, *Pompeii*.

By permission of Messrs. Macmillan.

height is 23 in., and its diameter at the top and bottom, 27 in.; the bore narrows to 8 in. at the waist.

The mill-stone has been presented to the Guildhall Museum by the Midland Bank.

B. *Samian*

Two decorated bowls with potters' stamps on them call for description here. Rubbings of all noteworthy pieces will be kept at Burlington House with the full manuscript report on the excavations.

(1) The base and five other pieces conjoined, including a complete section, of a bowl, form 29, with the stamp OFCELADI, as in Knorr 1919, textbild 35. Good glaze; Flavian colouring; the mould has been worn slightly.

Upper frieze: Panel decoration, apparently in the following order: (a) Ten vertical wavy lines. (b) *Rabbit* r., as Knorr 1919, taf. 32, *Felix*, no. 11. (c) Three horizontal rows of 'arrow-heads'. (d) *Dog chasing hind* r., as Knorr 1919, taf. 32, *Felix*, 10 and 12. The *central moulding* is plain, and bordered above and below by large beads.

Lower frieze: Continuous winding scroll. In the upper concavities, leaves similar to Knorr 1919, taf. 75, *Senicio*, no. 23. In the six lower concavities, a *pegasus* l. (as Knorr 1919, taf. 44,

Iustus, no. 12), and a *lion* r. (as Knorr 1919, taf. 23, *Coelus*, no. 1), alternate.

(2) One piece, including part of the upper and lower friezes of a bowl, form 29, with the stamp $\Pi V \S . [T]$ in relief, upside down, in the medallion in the lower frieze. Good glaze; Flavian colouring.

Upper frieze: Panel decoration. (a) Head and fore-paws of a *hind* running r. (as Knorr 1919, taf. 28, *M. Crestio*, no. 12). (b) Four horizontal rows of three 'arrow-heads', bordered by vertical bead-rows. (c) Two birds confronted (similar to Knorr 1919, taf. 83, *Vitalis*, nos. 21 and 22); four ornaments, reminiscent of rosettes, in the field. (d) Seven vertical bead-rows. (e) The paws of an animal l. (?).

Central moulding as in (1).

Lower frieze: Panel decoration. (a) Medallion enclosing *cupids* confronted (cf. Knorr 1919, taf. 44, *Iustus*, nos. 1 and 2); tendrils in the corners of the panel (as Knorr, l. c.). (b) 'Cruciform' pattern.

The quantity of figured samian from the site was very considerable. There was a certain amount of pre-Flavian date; notably fragments of three bowls of form 30, and some fragments of form 29. The Flavian examples are numerous and ordinary; form 78 is represented by two specimens, form 30 by half a dozen. Most notable are two fragments of a crater, form 11 (fig. 3), which brings the lower limit for this form down to the closing years of the first century; previously no example was known later than the middle of the century. Dr. Oswald, who has been good enough to examine and report upon the fragments, ascribes the bowl to the fabric of Banassac, and dates it in the principate of Domitian. The products of the East Gaulish factories are well in evidence among the pottery from this site; the Blickweiler potters 'of the leaping animals' and 'of the large figures' are represented, and there are many pieces with the characteristic ornamentation of the products of the 'Luxeuil' potteries (wherever these may have been). Later ware, including the coarse and heavy Rheinzabern products of the latter half of the second century, is not uncommon; whilst there are one or two fragments that may be ascribed to the Trier group of potteries.

Among the plain samian there was a number of pre-Flavian vessels represented; including part of a cup, R 8, in marbled ware; several bowls, R 12; some examples of the plate, R 1; the early variety of form 33, R 10; and the early form 18, with external and internal offset. Form 24/25, and early examples

of form 27, were not uncommon. Later vessels included an almost complete bowl, Walters form 81, but with barbotine decoration on the vertical part of the side. Form 45 was very common in the upper levels, and coarse examples of form 38 were not infrequent; form 40 was met with occasionally.

From the above summary of the samian found on the site it will be seen that there is evidence for the continual use of this

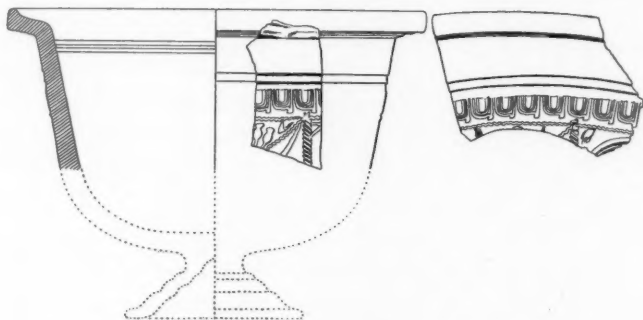


FIG. 3. Fragments and restoration of a crater ($\frac{1}{2}$).

area, probably from pre-Flavian times, as a dump for rubbish. No doubt the banks of a tidal river were as popular a place for the disposal of broken crockery in Roman times as they are now. The absence of considerable remains dating from the latter part of the Roman occupation is probably to be explained by the amount of subsequent building on the site, by which the upper levels must have been cleared away, with the exception of the occasional pockets referred to above.

Potters' Stamps

AESTIVIM	18/31	OFCO · IV	18
AISTIV[IM]	33	[OF]CO · IV	18
SEX · ALBANI	27	15 COMINI[VS]	31
AT · TIK · KIF	33	COSIRVFIN	18
5 OFCALV	18	[C]OTTON r.	18
CALVI · M	27	DIICVMINVS	18/31
CARANTI	18	[D]OC · CIVSF	33
CARVSSAF	33	20 DOMITVS · F ·	18
CATVLLI	33	DOMITVS · F ·	33
10 OFCELADI	29	DOIICCI	37
OI'CICELR	18	DOVIICCVS	33
OI'CICELR	18	EBVRVSF	33

25	OFFEJCIS	24/25	65	PREMITIVES r.	27
	[OFF]EJCIS	29		OFFPRIMI	R 8
	ⓈFRON	27		OFFPRI	27
	CALLIM	27		OFFPRIM	27
	[GE]MINI	33		OFFPRI	27
30	G·E·N·I·[T·OR·F·]	33	70	PRIM	18
	OFIVSTI	27		PRISCILI·MANV	45
	IIVS[T]	29		PRISC	31
	IVSTIMA	79		QVINTI	33
	QFLIÇN	R 8		QV[INTI]	33
35	[LOGI]RNI	18	75	OFRVF	27
	OFM	R 9		RVTAEN	27
	MACERATI	33		SACERVASILF	27
	MANDV	18		[SECV]NDINI	18
	[MA]NDV.	18		SECVNDY	18
40	MARTIANIM	33	80	SERVANDVø	32
	MASC[LI]	18		[O]FSEVERT	18
	OFMAT·VGE	15/17		ⓈSEVERI	33
	OF·MO	27		OFSEVER	27
	MO	18		OFSEVER	27
45	O'ΛONTI	27	85	OF·SE	27
	OF·MONT·CR	18		SILVINIF	18
	OFMONT·CR	18		SISSVS	27
	OFMVR[RANI]	27		L TER S	27
	OFNIGRI	18		VIIGISOM	33
50	OFNIGR	18/31	90	SVIIRIV	29
	NIÇ	27		VIRHV	18
	ONCPA r.	27		VITA	27
	OSBIMAN	33		OFUITAL	18
	OFPASSENI	27			
55	[OFPASS]ENI	18			
	[OFPA]SSEN	18			
	[P]ATERCLO	18			
	OPPATRIC	27			
	PECVLIARF	80			
60	OFFONT	29			
	OFFONTEI	18			
	[OFFONTEI	29			
	[O]FPONT'	29			
	[OFF]ONT'	18			

The following fragmentary stamps
may be noticed :—

	ALB[.]C	18/31
95	[ILLI]OM	18
	NIINI r.	29
	DESSIVS·F	31
	[EBV]RVSF	31
	LIM	31
100	VSFE	31

Notes on the list of potters' stamps

Particular attention may be directed to the following stamps :

Nos. 3, 34, 48, 49, 52, 66, and 67 are probably Claudian.

No. 9 (fig. 4 no. 6). The date of Catullus of Lezoux is Hadrianic-Antonine. It will be seen that the shape of this cup is somewhat unusual.

No. 10 (see p. 221, above) is a Flavian piece. Most of Celadus's work was pre-Flavian, and stamped **CELADI MAN**; the present stamp implies that by the time of Vespasian the potter had extended his firm, after working on a smaller scale previously. Cf. Knorr 1919, p. 110 and textbild 35.

Nos. 11 and 12. This stamp has not been recorded hitherto. Two other examples are known; one in the Guildhall Museum, and one in the possession of Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, both on form 27. I am informed by Mr. G. C. F. Hayter that among the latest types from Richborough is one read as **OFICICELA**, coming from a deposit dating A.D. 50-75. The R on this stamp is certain.

No. 18 is probably a S. Gaulish potter of the Flavian period.

No. 28 is a stamp of the rare S. Gaulish potter Gallus. His stamp occurs on forms 18 and 27 at the London Museum; on 18 at the Guildhall Museum; and at Colchester; but it is not recorded elsewhere in this country. His date is Neronian-Vespasianic.

No. 33 is a stamp of the Hadrianic-Antonine Iustus of Lezoux, whilst nos. 31 and 32 are by the Flavian Iustus of La Graufesenque.

No. 34 is probable rather than certain.

No. 36 is probably to be attributed to Modestus of La Graufesenque.

No. 37: perhaps a N. Gaulish potter.

No. 40. Martianus appears to be a new potter.

No. 45. Perhaps **OF MONTI** is intended.

No. 65. Presumably a stamp of Primitius of Rheinzabern and Western-dorf; but if that is the case, the use of form 27 by a late second or early third century potter is noteworthy. The spelling *Prem-* does not appear to have been noted elsewhere.

No. 71. Priscilus was a Hadrianic-Antonine potter of Lezoux. No. 72 is perhaps a stamp of his.

No. 73. This Ψ does not appear to have been recorded elsewhere on the stamps of the Hadrianic-Antonine Quintus of Lezoux. There can hardly be a question of a ligature here.

No. 80. A Rheinzabern potter; late second-early third century.

No. 88. L. Terentius Secundus of S. Gaul worked in the period Nero-Vespasian.

No. 89. Vegiso of Lezoux worked in the first half of the second century. His stamp has been recorded elsewhere in this country only at Caerwent and at Mancetter (I am indebted to Mr. B. St. J. O'Neill for the reference to the latter stamp).

No. 90 is a stamp of the S. Gaulish potter S. Verius (not to be confused with Severus; Knorr 1919, taf. 78, reads SVRRIV?). Date, Nero-Vespasian.

No. 94 is perhaps a stamp of the Antonine potter of Lezoux, Albucianus.

No. 95. This expansion of the stamp is possible but not certain; it might be a stamp of Mommo, who sometimes stamps OMOM on form 18.

No. 96. No potter of the name of Nenius seems to have been recorded; the stamp is perhaps from a broken die.

No. 98 might perhaps be a stamp of Eburus, but if it was symmetrical, a longer name is required.

Nos. 97-100 are included in order to indicate the presence of a considerable quantity of fragments of form 31 on the site. More fragmentary stamps are recorded in the manuscript report.

It will be seen that rather more than half of the above potters are S. Gaulish, while the Lezoux factories account for half of the remainder; thus there is no marked divergence from the usual state of affairs on sites in this country.

C. Coarse pottery

Of the considerable quantity of coarse wares found on the site, the following vessels, owing to the 'finds' associated with them, can be assigned to Flavian times or earlier, and are therefore figured (fig. 4).

1. About half of a dark grey jar; coarse ware, wheel-made. From the blue clay, below the black mud from which the rest of the pottery from the site came. It will be seen that this vessel shows no feature that puts a Roman origin for it out of the question.
2. Two pieces of a light brown jar; fine thin ware. The rings are in slight relief, rough cast. Found in association with stamps CALLIM and COSIRVFİN. For a somewhat similar jar, cf. Ludowici, *Urnen-gräber röm. Töpfer in Rhein Zabern*, grab 275, found together with a samian bowl, form 29, stamped OFCRESTI. Flavian.
3. About half of a dark grey jar; the pattern is incised; coarse ware. Associated with plain samian of Neronian-Flavian date.
4. Neck, handle, and part of the side of a jug; fine ware, mica-dusted. Associated with plain samian of Flavian date.

5. Nearly half of a cup, imitating samian form 27; fine thin ware, about the colour of porridge. Cipher stamp in imitation of the potters' marks on samian. Similar associations.

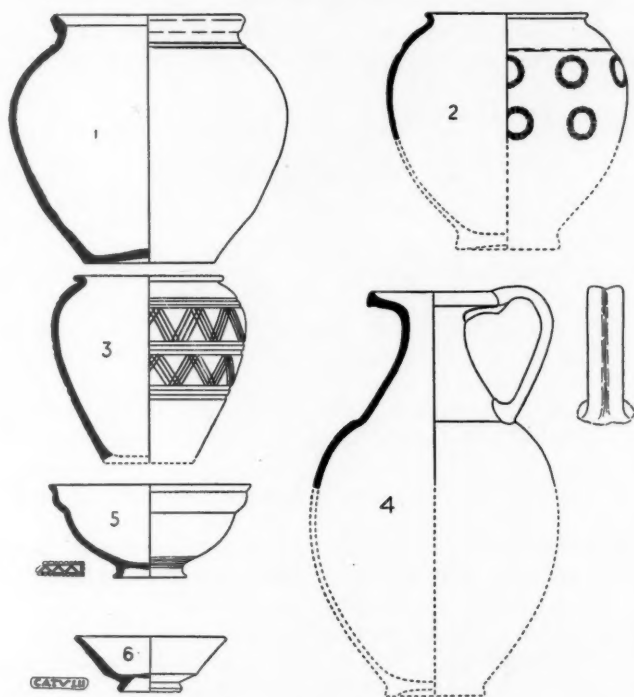


FIG. 4. Coarse pottery (1-5) and plain samian (6) (4)

A number of pedestal-urn bases found on this site have been left over for subsequent publication, together with examples from the Bank of England.

D. Other 'finds'

(1) *Prehistoric*. Iron brooch (fig. 5), of the so-called 'involute' type, probably of early La Tène 2 period. The pin revolves on a ring, as on a limited number of brooches of this period. For the type see Cyril Fox in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 1927, p. 91 ff. This is the only example of the type from the lower Thames valley.

(2) *Post-Roman*. (a) One small scramasax of c. A.D. 700-1000.
(b) A small iron spearhead with welded socket. Probably similar

period. These two objects are noteworthy, as Saxon remains are not common in the City. It should be noted that the majority of Saxon or Danish objects that have been noted, come, like these, from the west side of Walbrook.

To the Curator of the Guildhall Museum, Mr. J. L. Douthwaite, and to the Museum Clerk, Mr. Waddington, I am

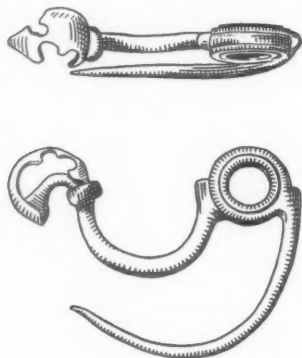


FIG. 5. Involution brooch ($\frac{1}{2}$)

deeply indebted for the assistance they have given in securing 'finds', and for placing at my disposal those that came to light before September 1928. In the study of the figured samian, I have received invaluable assistance and advice from Dr. T. Davies Pryce, F.S.A.; and in dealing with the potters' stamps, from Dr. Felix Oswald, F.S.A., and Mr. G. C. F. Hayter, F.S.A. Mr. Waddington has placed his experience freely at my disposal.

I wish also to record my thanks to Mr. R. Holland-Martin, F.S.A., for making whatever arrangements proved necessary to facilitate the watching of excavations; to Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., for constant advice and help; to Mr. Laurence Gotch, architect to the Midland Bank; and, finally, to Mr. Stone, Clerk of Works, and Mr. Snow, Resident Engineer, on the Midland Bank site, for the ready help they afforded to one whose activities cannot but have interfered considerably with the work for whose speedy completion they were responsible.

Early London Fire-Appliances

By Lt.-Col. J. B. P. KARSLAKE, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 15th November 1928]

UNTIL a comparatively late date in the history of London appliances for dealing with outbreaks of fire were very primitive. Barrels of water kept outside the larger houses in summer or times of drought, ladders, and strong crooks of iron with cords and chains attached to pull down burning buildings, were the only means available to extinguish a fire.¹

It is hardly surprising that London was again and again swept by disastrous conflagrations which raged unchecked until met by the river or some open space. It was not until the sixteenth century, when water under pressure in leaden mains had been brought from outside London to conduit-heads in the principal streets, that sufficient water became available to extinguish fires; and in the seventeenth century water-wheels were constructed under London Bridge which forced water under pressure to the standard at Cornhill, the highest point in the city.

But even then the only means of using the increased supplies of water were leathern buckets, which in 1575 the Court of Common Council ordered to be kept in store in all the churches—at the cost of the inhabitants. In addition to the buckets there were also kept in the church-towers or yards ladders and great fire-hooks and chains.

The use of the fire-hooks was to pull down the rafters of burning houses (pl. xvii, fig. 1). At this period they were from 20 to 30 ft. long—the hooks of iron being mounted on heavy poles and requiring several men to carry them to a fire. In some cases they were mounted on a wheeled carriage. Iron rings were fixed to the end of the pole, and also half-way up, to which chains or ropes could be attached. By this means, after the hook had been made fast to the timber frame of a burning building, numbers of men could haul on the ropes, or horses be harnessed to them, and so pull the building down.

The Regulations issued in 1585, on the sailing of the Great Armada, 'For the military Government of the City in view of the threatened invasion of the Spaniard', illustrates the best

¹ Letter Book H, pp. 28-92.

means that could then be adopted for dealing with possible outbreaks of fire in the city :

‘Item : for quenching sudden fires it will be necessary to have a thousand trusty persons to carry leather buckets and ladders, and that to them of the graver citizens there be appointed leaders to lead them as need may be by hundreds and fiftys to be ready to relieve any fired place.’

And further :

‘that one of the Watch houses at the water’s side be near the engine that serveth the city with water for that above all others is most present and abundant to that purpose and most ready for quenching fire ; and therefore is specially to be guarded.’¹

In the beginning of the seventeenth century other fire-appliances came into use, fire-scoops and squirts. Fire-scoops were wooden shovels shod with iron and used, as their name implies, for scooping water out of gutters or shallow pools and scattering it over burning embers. The fire-squirt has more importance as an effective appliance, and, as the prototype of the fire-engine of later days, deserves more detailed notice.

Squirts would seem to have been first used to some extent in the latter part of the sixteenth century, but their supply was not general until the seventeenth.

In form the fire-squirt resembled generally the modern gardener’s syringe (pl. xvii, fig. 2). It was made of brass, or sometimes of wood, and contained about two quarts. Larger ones were in use which required three men to work them, two of whom held the barrel by handles attached to it, while the third man worked the piston. As the century progressed an even larger type of squirt was introduced, too big for even the three men to work. It was in consequence attached to a wheeled frame and pivoted so that the nozzle could be depressed into the water and elevated when charged towards the fire. Another form of the Great Squirt on Wheels had a funnel fixed on the barrel of the machine into which water could be poured and ejected by the piston without the necessity of depressing the nozzle, which was kept directed on to the seat of the fire (pl. xvii, fig. 3).

A Broadside, issued during the Civil War in 1643 by one William Gosting, and printed by order of the Lord Mayor as being ‘very necessary to hang in everyman’s house in these dangerous times’, gives a vivid account of fire-fighting at that period :

‘That the bells going backwards do give notice of fire, and that all officers and others must keep the streets or lanes ends that the rude people

¹ *The Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. i, pp. 255-6.



FIG. 1. Use of fire-hooks, c. 1612. From a print in Dorchester Museum

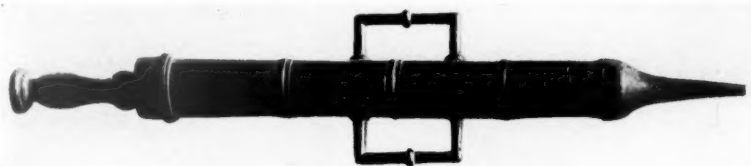


FIG. 2. Brass squirt, Guildhall Museum



FIG. 3. Squirt on wheels. From a German print in the Victoria and Albert Museum



FIG. 1. Early German engines introduced into London c. 1630
From a print in the Victoria and Albert Museum



FIG. 2. Fowke's engine, 1710. From a print in the British Museum



FIG. 3. Newsham's engine, 1726. From a contemporary print

may be kept from doing mischief for sometime they do more harm than fire and suffer none but the workers to come near and all the streets from the fire to the water may have double rows or ranks of men on each side of the street to hand empty pails pots or buckets to the water and to return full to the fire by the other row or rank of people on the same side of the street, so as the streets afford you may have divers ranks, and by this order water may be brought to quench it or earth to choke it and smother it with that speed and plenty as need requires. All those of higher or level ground should throw down water to run to the place where the Fire is and there to stop it and others to sweep up the waters of kennels towards the fire.

If water pipes run through the streets you may open one against the house that is on fire and set another pipe in that upright and two or three feet lower than the height of the head of the same water set in some gutter through or pipe unto the upright pipe to convey the water to the fire for under the foresaid height it will run itself from high ponds or from Sir Hugh Middleton's water or conduit heads or from the water houses without any other help into the fire as you will have it. You may keep great scoops or squirts of wood in houses, or if you will you may have in the parish a great squirt on wheels that may do very good service. . . . If there be many houses standing together and are endangered by a mighty fire before it can be quenched or choaked with earth then you may pull down the next house opposite to the wind and then earth and rubbish being cast upon the fire and round about it will choke the violence of the fire besides the water you may get to do the like. Also it is necessary that every parish should have *hooks ladders squirts buckets and scoops* in readiness on every occasion.¹

Fire-engines—that is to say, pumps mounted on a carriage capable of projecting a stream of water to a sufficient distance to reach the seat of a fire—originated in Germany in the early years of the seventeenth century (pl. xviii, fig. 1). They were not a new invention, as similar engines are described c. 150 B. C. by Hero of Alexandria in his Treatise on pneumatics, and Pliny records such pumps as part of the equipment of the Vigiles or Fire Companies of Rome in the time of the Empire. But their use entirely died out in Europe, except possibly in Constantinople, and was only revived in the seventeenth century.

The first definitely recorded use of fire-engines in London was at the burning of London Bridge in 1633. We are told that three engines were available 'which are such excellent things that nothing that has ever been devised could do so much good', yet 'none of these did prosper for they were all broken for the tide was very low that they c^d. get no water—and the pipes which were cut yielded but little'.²

¹ Harleian Miscellany, ed. 1810, vol. vi, 400.

² *Gent. Magazine*, 1824, part II, 387.

These early engines had a single-acting force-pump connected with a delivery pipe fitted on the bottom of a barrel or cylinder, the whole 'fastened to a good strong frame that it may be steady'. This frame also acted as a reservoir for water which had to be filled by means of buckets. They were necessarily very heavy—having no wheels, and seem to have required twenty-eight men or eight horses to move them. They are said to have been capable of forcing a stream of water 1 in. in diameter 80 ft. high.

But no detailed account of the early London engines has come down to us. Their advent at this period in London was no doubt in great measure due to the fact that already most of the principal streets of London had been provided with water-mains by the New River Company or London Bridge Works, and it was possible to get a fair supply of water for the use of an engine within a reasonable distance of any building. Their value was quickly recognized.

In 1637 the Lords of the Council wrote to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen:

'With respect to the late fire near Arundel House at which the good use of the engines for spouting water manifestly appeared though there were none brought until it was too late because there were no engines in the parishes near thereabouts.'

They recommend

'that a frequent provision should be made of them so that they might be ready and near at hand on all occasions, and that the great parishes should provide themselves with engines and the lesser ones should join together in providing them.'

And in the following year the Lords of the Council again urge upon the Lord Mayor 'the more frequent provision of engines to shoot water for quenching fire', at the same time intimating that they 'would take order for the like provision in the parishes outside the City liberties'.²

In consequence of the pressure brought to bear on the Common Council by Whitehall in 1642, the Lord Mayor sent a precept to the chief city companies asking them to 'provide an engine for preventing fire'. We have it on record that certainly two companies, the Goldsmiths³ and the Ironmongers⁴, complied with this order, and obtained a fire-engine. In the case of

¹ Remembrancia City of London, p. 392.

² Calendar State Papers, Dom. 1638, p. 338.

³ *Memorials of the Goldsmiths' Co.*, vol. i, p. 202.

⁴ *Hist. Evidences of Ironmongers Co.*, p. 229.

another, the Carpenters,¹ we find that they resolved 'to contribute to the parish churchwardens for the purchase of an engine'.

Outside 'the liberties of the City' the churchwardens were taking action, as for instance, under date 1639, the churchwardens of St. Giles were to provide 'an engine, buckets and hooks, to help the inhabitants of this parish when any danger should happen by fire'.²

By the middle of the century fire-engines became in fairly general use in London. In 1649, the Inner Temple already possessed one, and in 1650 the Middle Temple purchased an engine at a cost of £30. The Board of Greencloth had fire-engines at Scotland Yard for the protection of White Hall Palace about this period.³

Most accounts of the Great Fire of 1666 contain little reference to the use of fire-engines in the attempts to extinguish it. But it is clear that it quickly reached proportions far beyond the power of the existing engines to deal with. A private letter describing the fire says:

'It began at a Baker's house in Pudding Lane near Thames Street on Sunday morning about 2 or 3 of the clock and burnt down several houses but could not be quencht in regard it was a narrow place where the engines could not play.'⁴

And the account in the *London Gazette* states: 'This lamentable fire in a short time became too great to be mastered by any engines working near it'. There was, too, another factor which prevented the use of engines on this occasion. At an early stage of the fire the water-wheels on London Bridge were burnt out, and consequently the water-supply to the south of the city failed. For some reason the New River supply also gave out. It was alleged that one, Grant, a Papist, had tampered with the valves controlling the supply at Clerkenwell,⁵ but nothing was ever proved in this matter, and the failure was probably accidental. But the water-supply certainly was not available in the early stages of the fire. Nevertheless, when the fury of the conflagration had somewhat abated, we again have it on record that engines were brought into use by the exertions of the King and the Duke of York, and may have been instrumental in finally subduing the fire.

¹ *Hist. Account of the Company of Carpenters*, vol. i, p. 465.

² Parton's *Account of St. Giles' Parish*, p. 298.

³ Cal. of Treasury Books, ii, 438. *Memorials of Goldsmiths' Co.*, i, pp. 71, 75, 80.

⁴ *London and Middlesex Note-book*, by Phillimore, p. 171.

⁵ Burnett, vol. i, p. 231.

An unpublished contemporary letter sold in a London auction-room some years ago says: ¹

'... Some went to stealing, others to look on, but all stood to the mercy of an enraged fire, which did in three dayes almost destroy the metropholist [*sic*] of this our Isle, had not God in his infinite mercy stayed the fury thereof wch. was done by his Majesty and the Duke of York handing the water in bucketts, when they stood up to ancles in water, and playing the engines for many hours together as they did at the Temple and Cripplegate, which people seeing, fell to worke with effort, having soe good fellow labourers, &c.'

At the height of the fire the only means to stay its progress which offered any chance of success was the demolition of the buildings in the path of the flames. Gunpowder was called into use, and vast numbers of buildings were blown up by the officers of the Ordnance from the Tower under the direction of the Duke of York.

'The powder blows up all before the fire
The amazed flames stand gathered in a heap.'²

But the gaps so created were little obstacle to the flames, so fiercely did the wind drive them before it.

This is apparently the first recorded use in London of explosives used for the purpose of demolishing houses or buildings to prevent the spread of fire. In subsequent years gunpowder becomes a regular attendant at fires of any dimensions, and its use the most approved method of preventing the spread of a conflagration, until the improvement of the water-engine had rendered its further use unnecessary.

Thus, when the great fire took place in the Temple in 1679 during a very severe frost, which froze the water-supplies, we read ³ that although 'the engines played away many barrels of beer to stop the fire', the chief way of stopping it was by blowing up the houses with gunpowder. And in the same year the Pension Book of Gray's Inn records a payment of £5 to the 'King's Gunners' who assisted at a fire there.⁴ Also in regard to the terrible fire at the palace of White Hall in January, 1698, we are told that 'notwithstanding the great endeavours used by the water-engines numerous assistance and blowing up houses to the number of twenty', nothing availed to save any part of the buildings except the Banqueting Hall. 'At least one man was killed and many injured in the explosions.'⁵

¹ Quoted in the *Daily Telegraph*.

² Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*, 978.

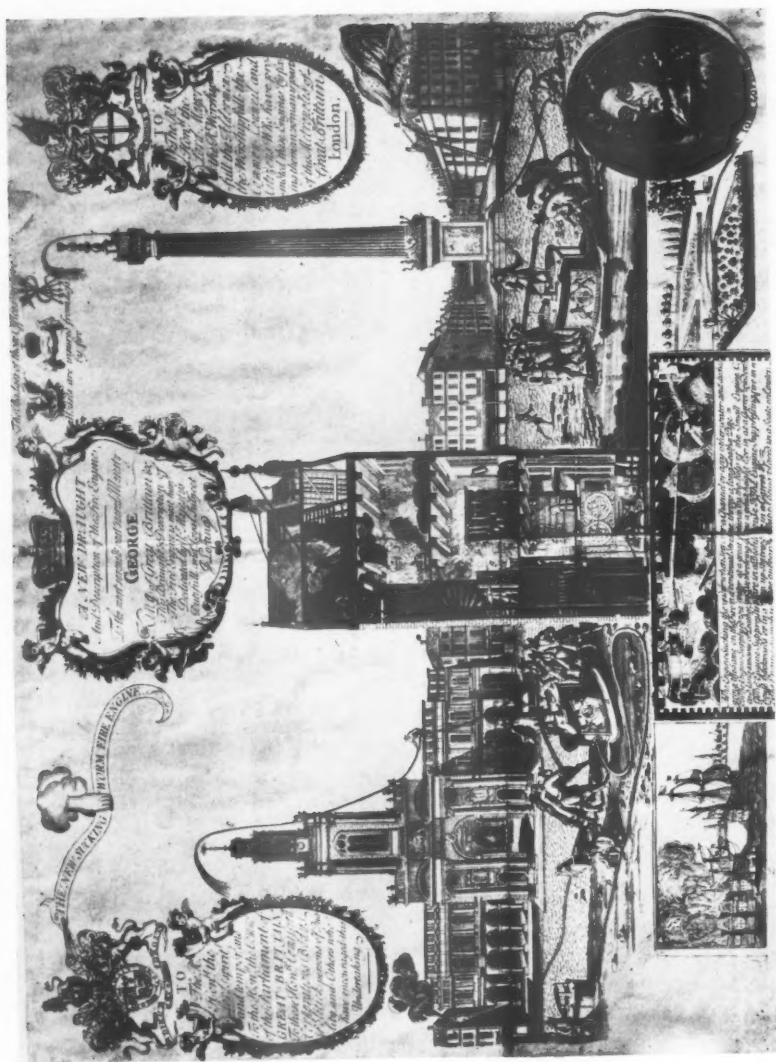
³ Lattrell, *Brief Hist. relation 1678-1714*, vol. i, p. 7.

⁴ p. 392.

⁵ *Harleian Misc.*, ed. 1810, vi, 398.



Lofting's engine, 1690. From a print in the possession of
the Society of Antiquaries



Lofting's engine, showing later developments and use on a fire-float c. 1715. From a print in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries

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As we have seen the fire-engine had not proved of much value in the Great Fire, and in the scheme drawn up by the Corporation in 1668 for the future Fire Protection of the city only twelve fire-engines were to be provided by the great city companies specified.

The parishes were still only required to provide equipment of numerous leather buckets, hand squirts, and shod shovels or scoops; and 'such quantities of gunpowder' as should be thought fit by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, were to be provided by the several wards and companies and 'laid up' in 'some convenient place'.

The great defects of the early engines were their cumbrous size which made them particularly unsuitable to the narrow London streets and alleys of the period, and the difficulty of supplying them with water. To remedy these drawbacks, and to render them lighter and more mobile, various engineers were at work in the Restoration period. To provide better water, plugs were devised which were inserted in the water-mains at intervals—by the withdrawal of which water could be obtained without actually breaking the pipes. The Corporation Orders of 1668 provide

'That plugs be put in the pipes in the most convenient places of every street whereof all the inhabitants may take notice: so that the breaking of pipes in a disorderly manner be avoided.'

Improved engines were introduced, especially by Sir Samuel Morland, who was 'Master of Mechanics' to Charles II. No detailed drawings of his engines have survived, but his advertisement is preserved in the British Museum¹ in which great advantages over the older types of engines are claimed. He used what he termed a cyclo-elliptical pump instead of the ordinary force-pump.

Among the many Dutchmen who accompanied William III to England was a certain John Lofting. He had studied fire-protection in the fire-masters' department in Amsterdam, and like many another of his countrymen saw a better opening for his talents in this country than in his own home.

Under date 1689, the Privy Council Records contain a petition of John Lofting and Nicholas de Wael setting forth that they have with much cost and labour invented an engine for quenching of fire, the like never before seen in this country, which will greatly benefit the nation, spouting water at 300 or

¹ Broadside B.M. 816 m 10. 90.

400 feet high and pray for a patent of sole making, and a further entry shows that they were granted a patent on December 2, 1689.¹

Among the collection of early prints in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London are preserved two advertisements of Lofting's engines, the earlier of which may be dated about 1690 (pl. xix). It is described as 'the new sucking-worm fire-engine', 'the sucking worm' being apparently the designation applied to what we now call the suction-pipe, here first introduced as part of the equipment of a fire-engine. No particulars of the pumps are given, but the general details may be gathered from the illustration, showing the engine in operation in front of the Royal Exchange.

The use of canvas or leathern delivery-hose in connexion with the engine is a special feature, and marks its first introduction into London. As can be seen the hose was strengthened by being bound with wire. A curious entry under date 1690 is contained in 'Treasury Papers', and no doubt refers to the wire used in the manufacture of this hose:

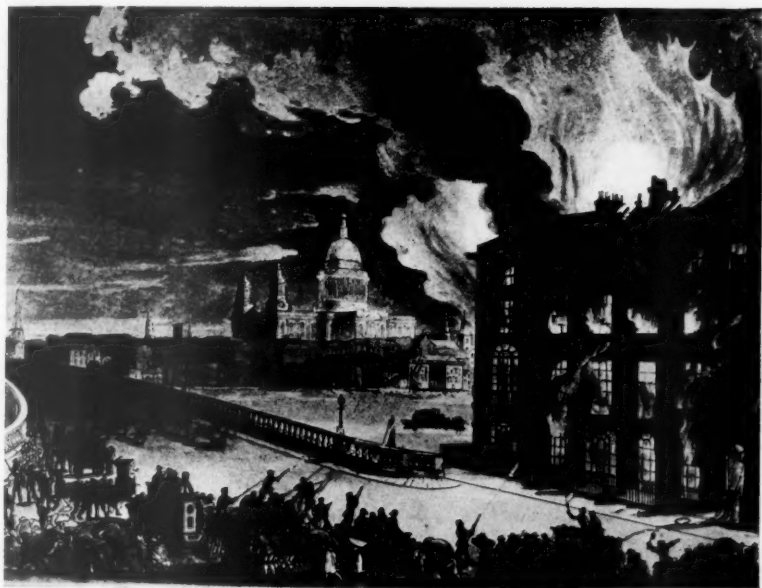
'Report of the Commissioners of Customs to the Lords of the Treasury on the petition of John Lofting of London, merchant, stating that now wire was absolutely necessary for making the petitioner's engines for extinguishing fire and in ignorance he had imported a small parcel of wire the which was seized and appraised at £67 18s. *od.* and as the result of his petition his penalties were remitted.'

Lofting continued the making of fire-engines well into the eighteenth century. An advertisement issued by him about 1715, also in possession of the Society of Antiquaries (pl. xx), claims the patronage of Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Aldermen who have promoted these engines by fixing them in so many parts of the metropolis, and shows a drawing of 'the engine quenching fire on board of shippes being placed in a boate or Loyer', the earliest mention of a fire-float. He died in 1742.

For many years Lofting's were the only engines fitted with a suction-pipe which could be attached to the fire-cocks or plugs, which by a statute of 1707 had to be fixed on all water-mains 'so as to convey water clean and without loss or help of buckets into the engine'.

A rival maker, John Fowke, appears soon after the date of the Act, and his engines seem to have been much used. He terms them 'constant steam-engines', and his advertisement states

¹ Cal. S. P. Dom., 1689-90, p. 283 or 342.



Two views of the fire at Albion Mill, Blackfriars Bridge, 1791

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that 'he makes six sizes of these engines', the smallest of which may be 'rowled on two wheels like a wheel barrow or can be carried between two men like a chair'. His larger engines were fitted to give two deliveries. They ranged in price from £12 for the smallest to £58 for the largest, which was capable of delivering 200 gallons a minute (pl. xviii, fig. 2).

The early years of the eighteenth century saw a great advance in Fire Protection in London with the establishment of Fire Insurance Companies. Most of the great Insurance Companies were founded about this period. They made it their business not only to insure property against damage by fire, but also maintained fire-engines and a special staff of men drawn from the ranks of the Thames watermen to work them, and also to act as salvage-men to save such goods as could be removed from burning premises, and to prevent looting—a very common occurrence at fires at this period.

It was largely due to the efforts of the companies that an improved fire-engine, the production of Mr. Newsham, of Cloth Fair, Smithfield, made its appearance in 1726 (pl. xviii, fig. 3). The chief point about this engine was that it was fitted with a large air-vessel, whereas the previous engines had only a small air-vessel or none at all. Consequently they threw the water not in a continuous stream but rather by a series of spurts, and were not improperly called 'squirting engines'. Their stream, though interrupted, was no doubt smarter, and reached farther than when an adequate air-vessel was fitted, but the value of a regular and continuous stream as delivered by Newsham's engine was soon recognized and probably made the use of long lengths of hose possible. Another feature of this engine was that the levers actuating the pumps were arranged at the sides, and not at the ends of the engine; a practice which was continued to the last days of the manual engine. In addition to these side levers the pumping power was increased by suspended foot treadles. Three or four people got upon the engine and, standing on the treadles, threw their weight alternately on either, greatly assisting those working the side hand levers. By the middle of the eighteenth century, Newsham's engine was recognized as the standard pattern of fire-engine, and with various improvements persisted well into the nineteenth century.

Delivery-hose was specified with his engines in 1684 by Lofting. But for various reasons it does not seem to have been in common use until well into the eighteenth century. Ambrose Godfrey in the introduction to his *New Method of Extinguishing Fires* (1724) fixes the approximate date of the introduction of

delivery-hose, and includes some interesting remarks on the engines of his day :

'Some . . . seeing the deficiency of what machines were at first invented have, not without considerable success, endeavoured to improve and render them much more useful. The most excellent of all hitherto known are water engines of late brought to such a pitch of perfection that by their means water may be forced up to a surprising height with almost incredible swiftness in a large and continuous stream. These engines are of admirable use in open fires, and even great conflagrations, for they not only by conveying large quantities of water serve to subdue the main flames but likewise by their continued playing on all sides against the circumjacent buildings are found most effectual in preventing this consuming element from spreading. To these many years ago the Germans seeing that the inner apartments and back rooms of houses hardly ever escaped being reduced to ashes, the stream of the engine not being able to reach them, have made an addition of leather pipes of very great length and several inches diameter with a screw on one end to fix on the nozzle of the engine ; and on the other a short wooden or brass pipe for the readier discharge of the water ; these they call water serpents and use them to guide water from one room into the other, one of the firemen holding the end in his hand and directing the stream which way he finds necessary. This additional improvement has been found so serviceable that it has likewise met with a very favourable reception among us and ought never to be mentioned without due applause.'

But although Godfrey speaks of the very great length of the leathern delivery-pipes in practice no engine carried more than three lengths of 40 feet hose until almost a century after his day.

Two prints of the burning of the Albion Mill at the south side of Blackfriars Bridge will illustrate the fire-appliances at the end of the eighteenth century (pl. xxi). The engines are all of the Newsham type, and it will be noticed that they are now horse-drawn, although the crews run alongside. The men who work the pumps have both side levers and foot-treadles. Hose-pipes are in use but of quite short length. We also see a fire-float in use on the river-side. This is the earliest-recorded use of a float at a fire, although Lofting's advertisement of 1715 claimed to provide an engine fitted to a lighter. In fact the method of fire-fighting had now reached a stage not very far removed from modern methods, and with the end of the eighteenth century the story of early appliances can be fitly closed.

Further Unpublished Flint Implements

By J. REID MOIR

THE implements described in this note have an important bearing upon the antiquity of man, and were derived, respectively, from the Suffolk Bone Bed, beneath the Red Crag, the



FIGS. 1, 1 *a*. Pointed implement from beneath the Red Crag at Bramford, near Ipswich ($\frac{2}{3}$)

Cromer Forest Bed of Norfolk, and the Upper Chalky Boulder-Clay of the Ipswich district.

The specimen illustrated in figs. 1 and 1 *a* was found in the Suffolk Bone Bed beneath the Red Crag at Pit no. 2, Bramford, near Ipswich. It is made from a flake, and exhibits on its flaked surfaces a dark mahogany-brown colour. The under surface, which shows a plain area of fracture produced by a blow, carries a few weathered out striations, while the upper surface (fig. 1), upon which cortex is visible, has been skilfully flaked along the longer edges so as to form a definite point.

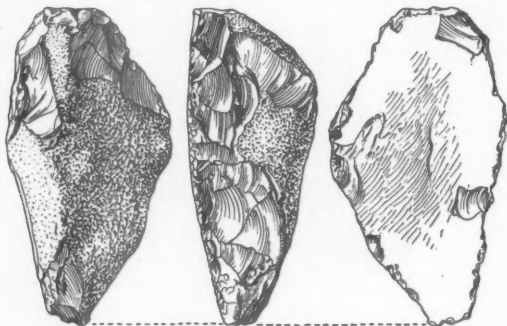
It will be noticed (fig. 1) that the lower portion of the upper surface exhibits certain truncated flake-scars formed by blows delivered prior to the removal of the flake from which the implement was made. The specimen, which is now preserved in the Archaeological Museum, Cambridge, is very little abraded and its flaking is all of one period.

The implement illustrated in figs. 2, 2 *a*, and 2 *b* was also discovered in the Bone Bed beneath the Red Crag at Pit. no. 2, Bramford, near Ipswich. It is made from a thick flake which shows, upon its lower surface (fig. 2 *b*), a well-marked cone, and bulb of percussion with *écaillage*. This surface—like the other

flaked areas of the implement—is coloured a dark mahogany-brown, and carries some weathered out striations.

The upper surface (fig. 2) exhibits some amount of cortex, while all round its broader end steep flaking is observable. This flaking is continued the whole length of the left-hand edge (fig. 2 *b*), while the narrower end (fig. 2) is flaked away so as to produce a wedge-like termination to the specimen.

The implement, which is preserved in the British Museum,



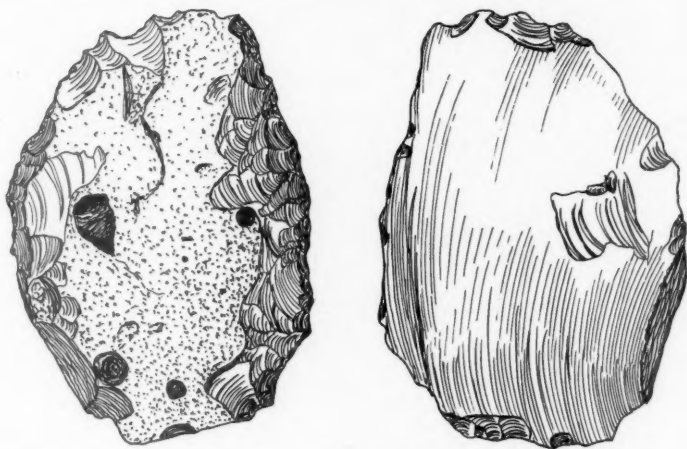
FIGS. 2, 2 *a*, and 2 *b*. Combined push-plane and side-scraper from beneath the Red Crag at Bramford, near Ipswich ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Bloomsbury, is evidently a combined push-plane and side-scraper. It does not show much abrasion, and its flake-scars, except for one produced when extracting the specimen from its matrix, are all of one period.

These two implements (figs. 1 and 1 *a* and 2, 2 *a*, and 2 *b*) were found during excavations carried out under a grant from the Percy Sladen Trust, and are specially noteworthy examples of the work of pre-Chelles Sub-Crag man. They are definitely of Pliocene age, and of much interest as showing—as do most of the implements recovered from the Suffolk Bone Bed—that man, even at that very remote period, had acquired considerable skill and knowledge in flaking flint. It is in the highest degree improbable that any ape-like creature could have produced specimens of this order.

The fine side-scraper illustrated in figs. 3 and 3 *a* was found by Mr. J. P. T. Burchell, who has allowed me to describe and figure it. The specimen was picked up at Cromer, Norfolk, upon the foreshore beyond the seaward extension of the sloping beach, and in close proximity to where I found an Early Chelles flaking-site. The implement, which is made from a large flake

possessing a flat striking platform (fig. 3 *a*), exhibits upon its lower surface (fig. 3 *a*) a prominent bulb of percussion and *écaillage*. The upper surface (fig. 3), upon which a considerable area of cortex is visible, is dexterously flaked round most of its



FIGS. 3, 3 *a*. Large side-scraper from the foreshore at Cromer: derived from the Cromer Forest Bed ($\frac{1}{2}$).

circumference. The specimen is a splendid example of a side-scraper made by Early Chelles man, and exhibits the well-known black-leaded patination of the Cromer Forest Bed.

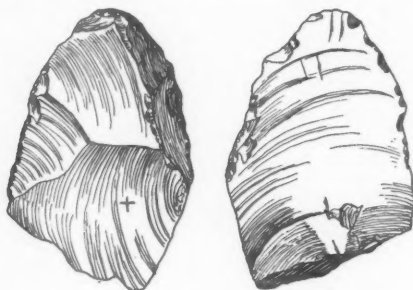
At first sight the implement, by reason of its form, appears to be of the Le Moustier period, but the edge-flaking is not of the kind in vogue at that epoch. It is little abraded, and shows only one or two striations upon its lower surface (fig. 3 *a*). Some of the edge-flaking upon the left-hand side of the upper surface (fig. 3) is of more recent date than the remainder.

The implements from the Cromer Forest Bed, of which this is such a striking example, differ very markedly, both in form and flaking, from those derived from the Suffolk Bone Bed beneath the Red Crag.

On the north side of the brickfield of Messrs. Bolton & Co., Ipswich, the Upper Chalky Boulder-Clay is strongly developed, and, when excavations in it are taking place, I pay frequent visits to the diggings in search of flint implements and flakes, and to examine those put out for my inspection by the workmen. It was on such an occasion that I found lying among the material thus laid out the specimen illustrated in figs. 4 and 4 *a*.

The implement was discovered *in situ* by a man who had no idea of the importance of his find.

Where the discovery was made the Upper Chalky Boulder-Clay reaches to within a few inches of the surface (fig. 5), and the specimen under description certainly never came from the humus. On the contrary, it was clearly derived from the glacial deposit,



FIGS. 4, 4 a. Flake implement of Late St. Acheul type from Upper Chalky Boulder-Clay, Ipswich ($\frac{1}{2}$)

because in its interstices are to be seen numerous fragments of typical boulder clay.

There cannot, therefore, be any doubt that the specimen was dug out of solid, undisturbed Upper Boulder-Clay, which rests with an even base upon the underlying glacial sand (fig. 5). To those who are familiar with the flaking and forms of implements of Late St. Acheul times, it is at once obvious that the flint here illustrated (figs. 4 and 4 a) must be referred to this epoch. The colour of the specimen (which, on its lower surface (fig. 4 a), is a greenish yellow interspersed with small areas of unchanged black flint, while the upper is more definitely yellow and shows indications of basket-work patination) is commonly met with in Late St. Acheul industries, especially at Warren Hill and High Lodge in north-west Suffolk. At both these sites flake-implements of the type illustrated (figs. 4 and 4 a) occur, and show a condition quite comparable with that of the specimen under description.

The implement is abraded and carries very numerous incipient cones of percussion, and some striations upon its surfaces. Round the narrower end of the upper surface (fig. 4) there is some edge-flaking of later date than the majority of the flake-scars. The fracture marked with a cross in fig. 4 is of still more recent date, and, from its strongly marked ripple marks

and flattish bulb of percussion, is presumably of natural origin. The upper surface of the implement (fig. 4) is formed of several truncated flake-scars, while the lower (fig. 4 a) shows a



FIG. 5. Upper Chalky Boulder-Clay (to left 6 in.) resting upon Glacial Sand; Bolton & Co.'s Brickfield, Ipswich

flat striking-platform and a prominent bulb of percussion with *écaillage*.

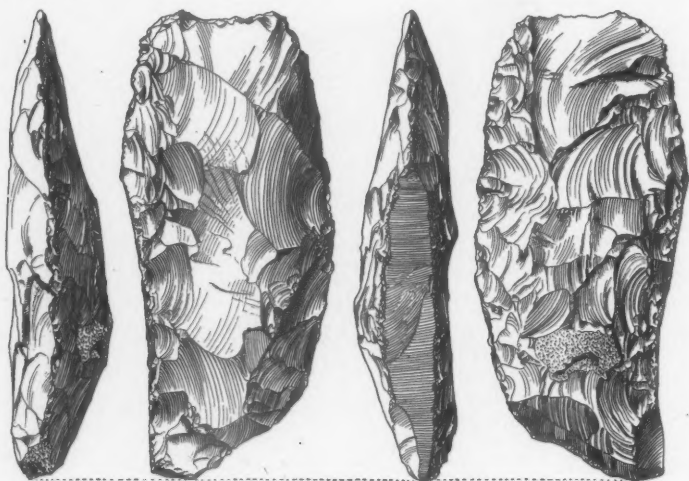
The specimens described in this note afford further and very important evidence of the sequence of prehistoric industries, and their relationship to the Ice Age in East Anglia.

The implements from beneath the Red Crag are of pre-Chelles date, before the Pleistocene Glacial Age; that from the Cromer Forest Bed is Early Chelles and referable to the First Inter-glacial epoch, while the specimen derived from the Upper Chalky Boulder-Clay is of Late St. Acheul date, and was made in Second Inter-glacial times.

Lastly, it is to be noted that all these specimens exhibit the techniques proper to their respective horizons, and are quite distinct from each other.

Notes

A palaeolith from Sturry.—From a pit adjoining that described in *Archaeologia*, LXXIV, 117, an interesting implement has been recovered by the Rev. S. G. Brade-Birks, D.Sc., who is investigating soils for

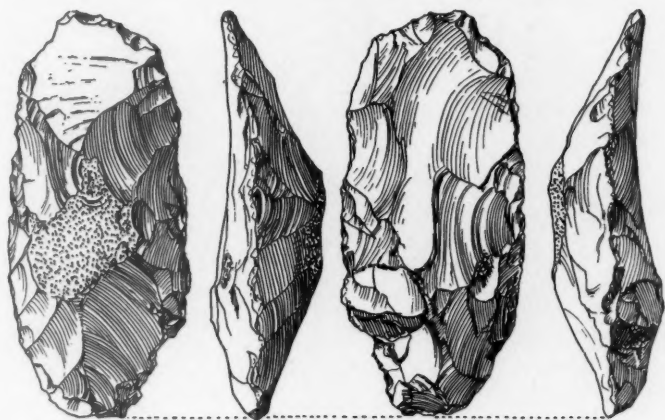


Palaeolith from Ashenden's pit, Sturry ($\frac{1}{3}$)

the Agricultural College at Wye. It was found at a depth of 13 ft. in Ashenden's gravel-pit on the north side of the Margate road, about a quarter of a mile north-east of Sturry station, east of Canterbury, the surface of the ground being on the 100-ft. contour. The deposits between this and Herne Bay road are about 30 ft. deep and are not on an actual terrace but in a channel that runs parallel to the Stour Valley and about 70 ft. above it, the enclosed implements being mainly of St. Acheul types below (at 25 ft.) and Le Moustier above (in gravel below the brick-earth). The depth of the present implement is just above the zone 14–18 ft. from the surface, where implements both of St. Acheul II and Le Moustier types have been found in some quantity farther west, and it is to the latter that it obviously belongs. Four aspects are here illustrated and the length is 8.4 in.; the colour a chocolate-brown with yellowish patches, and the condition barely rolled. Roughly an oblong, it has a cutting-edge along one side, curved below; and two-thirds of the opposite side is occupied by a fracture-surface nearly flat, bruised along both edges so as not to cut the hand when used for chopping. There is a patch of thin crust on the pointed butt, and the top end makes it almost a *tranchet*, being produced by a transverse blow at least on one face.

There are signs of use at the broad end but, like the side-edges, this is a clean fracture on one face, the flaking being in Le Moustier style (step or resolved flaking). Both its size and character make this an exceptional specimen, and a welcome addition to the Le Moustier repertoire in England. A classic parallel from the Dordogne cavern is illustrated in *Reliquiae Aquitanicae*, pls. XXXVIII-IX, no. 5.

Another flint from Sturry.—Our Fellow Dr. Armstrong Bowes sends for illustration an unusual implement from Homersham's pit behind Whatmer



Implement from Homersham's pit, Sturry ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Hall on the Margate road, nearly half a mile north-east of Sturry railway-station; and it is here described in connexion with the preceding note. There is no doubt that it came from the gravel, all of which is here of palaeolithic date, though the exact level is not recorded. The shape is a long oval, brown with yellow patches, slightly rolled, measuring 4.8 in. in length. It will be observed that one face is chipped nearly flat, the more convex face retaining a patch of crust, and having a flat facet at the upper and thinner end, where a large flake has been detached by a blow at the side in the *tranchet* manner. There are signs of use here on what is practically a basil point, and the implement seems to occupy an intermediate position between the St. Acheul ovate and the Thames pick or rod-like implement of Le Campigny type, which normally has one terminal edge sharpened by a transverse blow. In the scheme that is generally accepted there is a considerable interval between these two types, Le Campigny being mesolithic or early neolithic; and pending further evidence it need only be mentioned that *grands tranchets* have been published from a Le Moustier level by M. Peyrony (*Revue Anthropologique*, 1925, p. 298), and the parallel sides of Dr. Bowes's specimen are abnormal in the drift, but a constant characteristic of the

Thames pick, of which a specimen, from a 'floor' at Lower Halstow, Kent, is illustrated in *Proc. Preh. Soc. E. Anglia*, v, 290.

The Oldest Method of Making Stone Implements.—Mr. J. P. T. Burchell, F.S.A., sends the following note:—It is a fact, not fully appreciated, that Early Man made his implements from naturally formed tabular pieces of flint and other rock, a practice which considerably simplified the implement-making process. This method proved so satisfactory that it was extended and led to dividing up an ordinary nodule of

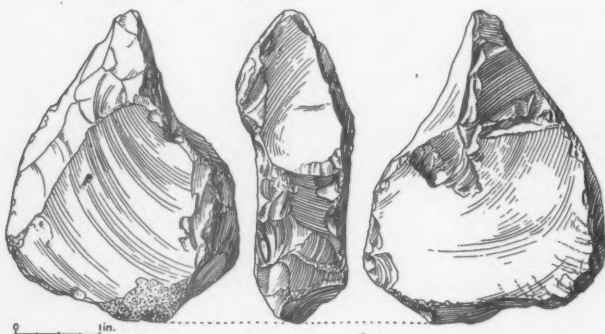


FIG. 1. Flint of tabular form produced from a rounded nodule ($\frac{1}{2}$)

flint into a series of 'steaks', thus providing a maximum number of tabular pieces from a given amount of raw material. These were then trimmed to the desired shape of the resultant implement. The production of 'steaks' as a basis from which implements were made extends throughout the Stone Age deposits from the Pre-Chelles of the Sub-Crag of East Anglia to the neolithic 'concavo-convex' implements of the African desert. The specimens illustrated in figs. 1 and 2 may be considered typical examples of implements made upon the 'steak' principle, and a study of the flake-scars exhibited upon the various surfaces of each specimen will give a clear insight into their method of manufacture.

The specimen figured in fig. 1 is a typical example of the production of a flint of tabular form from a rounded nodule; the two flat surfaces have been utilized as striking-platforms, and the resultant implement presents a pointed, beak-like form. Beneath the point of the beak the remains of two flake-scars are observable, representing the renewal of the point of the implement. Two sides of the specimen exhibit edge-flaking and both flat surfaces carry a number of cross striae. There are no incipient cones of percussion. The specimen is of a purplish-brown colour, which is bleaching out to the well-known ochreous of the flints of the Cromer fore-shore site. The implement, found on the fore-shore at East Runton, corresponds in its flaking and condition with numerous

others found, in situ, in the highly ferruginous deposit at the base of the Cromer Forest Bed.

The specimen figured in fig. 2 is a typical example of an implement of tabular form produced from a mass of limestone. As in the case of the previous specimen, the two flat surfaces have been used as striking-platforms in the formation of a beak-like termination to the implement. In this instance, the beak has an almost vertical carina, and, as in the former specimen, the area immediately under the point of the beak has

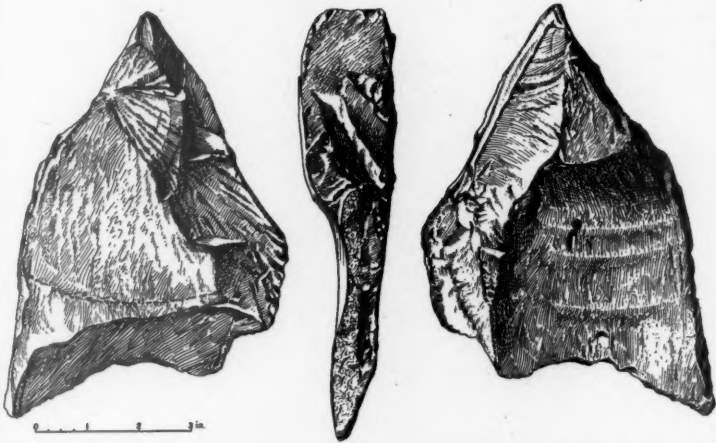


FIG. 2. Implement of tabular form produced from a mass of limestone

been cleared by a blow delivered transversely. The implement is one of a large number discovered at Rosses Point, co. Sligo, Ireland, under circumstances which point to a factory-site, presumably of Early Le Moustier date.

Recent discoveries in Hunts.—Dr. Garrood, Local Secretary, writes as follows :—The Huntingdonshire portion of the Ouse Valley has not produced many Lower Palaeolithic flints. The 'well-shaped ochreous pointed implement' mentioned by Sir John Evans came from Abbots Ripton, a highland parish with only the very smallest watercourses and no valley-gravels; while Mr. Tebbutt's specimens from the St. Neots area appear to be at earliest Le Moustier, so that the discovery of a St. Acheul hand-axe is of interest. This was found by Major Duberly while digging gravel in his garden at Buckden, in the valley of a small brook, a tributary of the great Ouse, which is about a mile distant. Its depth was only 2 ft., much nearer the surface than is usual in the gravels of the main river where Le Moustier types with bones of *Bos*, mammoth, and reindeer occur at 14–18 ft.

The length is 4 in., the greatest width 2.4 in., and it is 1.2 in. thick.

The patina varies from ochreous to blue-white, with patches of honey-colour; there is crust on the butt, and a slender projection of the flint has been partly flaked away (fig. 1). The main axis is bent towards the point producing an arched dorsal and flat ventral surface. The transverse



FIG. 1. St. Acheul hand-axe from Buckden, Hunts. ($\frac{2}{3}$)

section is rhomboidal; and the edges are rather battered and slightly zig-zag. The implement has been presented to the Huntingdon Museum.

The bronze socketed adze (fig. 2), found at Castle Hills, Wood Walton fen, was lying loose on a piece of 'bog oak', 2 ft. deep. The 'bog oak' consists of numerous trees which grew on the present fen but became a submerged forest when the land sank. They form an obstacle to agricultural operations, and the adze gives a limiting date to the submergence. The implement is 3.5 in. long, and 1 in. in diameter; the section a very slightly squared oval, and the cutting-edge sharp and well splayed. A collar runs round the upper edge of the socket, and springing from just below this is the loop, in the middle line of one of the broader faces. The surface is rough with minute circular pits; the patina thin, and of a dirty green colour. Bronze adzes do not seem to be common, Déchelette states that 'adzes with wings are known, and more rarely with a stop-ridge (palstaves) most common from the Swiss lake dwellings; the

direction given to the wings, in relation to the blade distinguishes adzes from axes⁷.

Socketed adzes have been found on Swiss lake sites and at Whittlesea (not far from the present site). The latter specimen is in the Wisbech Museum and is 0.4 in. longer than mine: it has a tapering socket and almost straight cutting-edge. The apparent association with lake and fen may point to the manufacture of dug-out canoes. The angles of the edge of the implement are those of an axe, not an adze; but I cannot find that unequal angles were usual in the Bronze Age. A straight handle

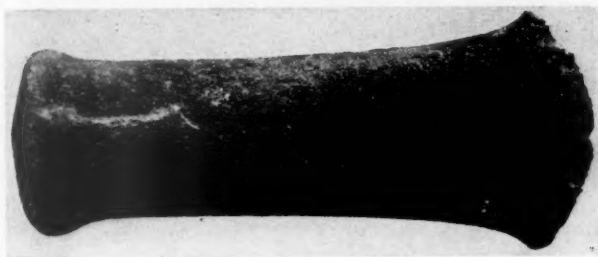


FIG. 2. Socketed adze, Wood Walton ($\frac{2}{3}$)

may have been used; a Danish palstave had one 6.4 in. long, with a bronze knob on the end.

Cave-exploration in South Africa.—Prehistoric research has been stimulated in the Union by a prolonged visit and the publication of *South Africa's Past in Stone and Paint* by our Fellow Mr. Burkitt, and by the forthcoming meeting of the British Association. It is a pleasure to record that four months' special leave has been granted by the Board of Inland Revenue to Mr. Leslie Armstrong, F.S.A., for the purpose of excavating prehistoric caves, with the approval of the Rhodesian Government. He has had long experience at Grime's Graves and at Creswell Crags, where last year he discovered the first Palaeolithic engraving of the human figure in Britain. The Abbé Breuil is also making a tour of exploration in South Africa, and both will report to the British Association, section H (Anthropology).

Flint sickle from Norfolk.—An exceptional neolithic flint found by a boy at Wrenningham and submitted by the rector, Canon Fardell, has been purchased for the national collection, which already includes a larger one from Grovehurst, Kent (*Stone Age Guide*, 3rd ed. fig. 101). It came from a gravel-pit, but was at the bottom of a Neolithic cooking place—'a pocket of black, soot-like earth in a hole 4 ft. deep by about 2 ft. square'—and nothing more was collected or noticed. It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length and is of horny texture in perfect preservation. Though usually called sickles, these blades have a sharp edge both on the convex and con-

cave sides, and should be of more frequent occurrence if used for reaping. Another is published in the *Essex Naturalist*, xvi, plates III, IV, from the Essex coast, and Sir John Evans gives further references, with illustrations and remarks on their use, in *Stone Implements*, 2nd ed., 358. This



Flint sickle from Norfolk ($\frac{2}{3}$)

particular form, resembling a bill-hook, seems to be peculiar to Britain, and belongs to the last phase of the Neolithic Period.

New Bronze Age Beakers.—The Colchester and Essex Museum has recently been enriched by the addition of no less than four Bronze Age beakers of uncommon types and a cinerary urn, and the following description is supplied by the curator, Mr. M. R. Hull. Nos. 1 and 2 were found in a gravel-pit on the coast in the parish of Little Holland, just north of the 'landing place' east of Little Holland Hall. According to one account, further excavation produced nothing else; but according to another, there was a third vessel found with these, which was broken, but apparently no trace of human remains.

No. 1. Beaker of very hard fabric, the usual drab colour on the surfaces and black in the core. The whole very elegantly shaped and nearly as fine as the Fingringhoe beaker (Abercromby, pl. x. 87, and our fig. 2 right), the decoration being almost identical. The horizontal bands (which do not run spirally) appear to have been impressed with a fine knotted cord; but closer inspection reveals the fact that the lines are very carefully executed with a comb-shaped instrument. The vessel is $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. high and $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter at the mouth.

The Fingringhoe beaker was purchased by the Colchester Corporation from Mr. A. M. Jarmin in 1897. It is of the same clay as the last, the colour a darker drab, core black. The decoration is much less carefully

done, but more effective; and there are two bands of upright strokes. The height is $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. and diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

The vessel on the left in fig. 2 is the Great Clacton beaker (Aber-



FIG. 1. Beakers 1 and 2 from Little Holland



FIG. 2. Beakers from Great Clacton and Fingringhoe

cromby, pl. ix, no. 85). This is a coarser and later example, and the decoration is a very crude herring-bone pattern.

It is a curious fact that of the half-dozen vessels of this type which have been found not one was discovered under circumstances which permitted of a full investigation. It is therefore impossible to affirm that they were found in tumuli with interments. It is also noticeable that they all come from Essex and Suffolk, and that the Essex examples are all from the coast.

No. 2. Small beaker found with no. 1. Similar colour but burnt drab right through. The base has almost a foot-ring, and is distinctly raised. The decoration is of horizontal lines impressed with a comb, and there are two bands of oblique impressions done with the same or a similar implement (compare the Fingringhoe beaker). The height is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. and diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

The second find is even more welcome than the first. Here again no details are available except that the fragments in question were found in a gravel-pit near Sible Hedingham. The workman who found them

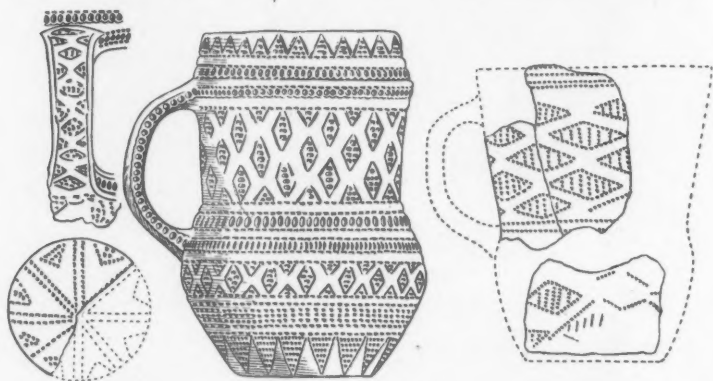


FIG. 3. Beakers 3 and 4 from Sible Hedingham ($\frac{1}{3}$)

was interrogated, and affirmed with great certainty that there were no other remains with them. The gentleman who first secured the fragments proceeded to distribute them to his friends, so that little was left for the Museum. He declares that there were originally two handles, and thinks he may yet recover the second. The fragments given to the Museum belong to two vessels only: it seems reasonable, therefore, to suppose that the second handle belonged to the second beaker.

No. 3. Handled beaker of the usual drab ware, very finely made and decorated. The whole surface is divided into horizontal bands by low cordons between impressed toothed lines which appear to have been executed with a small wheel. The zones are filled with triangles, upright strokes, or lozenges, which decoration is carried over on to the handle. The bottom also is decorated by double dentated lines and triangles. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ in., diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

No. 4. Handled (?) beaker of similar ware to last. There are fewer fragments of this; and whereas the reconstruction of no. 3 is certain, the drawing of no. 4 is conjectural. The general scheme of decoration is the same, but not nearly so elaborate. Although it must be supposed that the two are contemporaneous, the general impression conveyed by no. 4 is distinctly inferior to that of no. 3. The shape also is different (bottom not decorated).

It is particularly gratifying to recover these two new examples of this rare type. The only other examples of the early type are the Appleford beaker and that from March (*Arch.*, XLIII, p. 397). The latter is perhaps not so early as the Appleford or our examples, and leads on to the Pickering derivative (Abercromby, pl. xxi, no. 294).

The last find consists of the fragments of a very plain Urn of the same type as Abercromby, pl. LXIX, no 92, from Alphamstone. Previous finds from Alphamstone were all from the urn-field east of the church. The fragments of our fifth pot were found by the sexton in digging a grave in the churchyard. There is every indication that the church stands on the site of a stone circle. Whether the urn-field extends to the churchyard or whether the pot happened to be there for some other reason, it is useless to conjecture.

I am much indebted to the Rev. G. M. Benton, F.S.A., for drawing my attention to another handled vessel from Essex which is not figured by Abercromby. This is illustrated in *V.C.H., Essex*, vol. i, fig. 13. It is, however, more of the food-vessel type (especially Abercromby, pl. xxx, no. 29) than the beaker type. Our two examples are simply beakers with the addition of handles, and are parallel to Abercromby, pl. v, 13 *bis* and *tris*, pl. VIII, 60 and others.

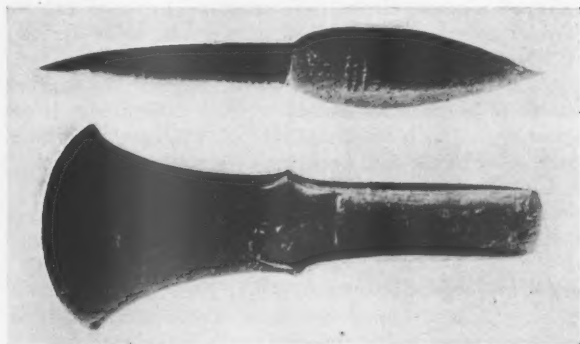
Bronze Palstave from Shropshire.—The following note has been sent by Miss L. F. Chitty, Local Secretary for Shropshire.—The British Museum has recently acquired from the family of the late John H. Roberts, of Ash House, Prees, Shropshire, a shouldered palstave which is probably the finest bronze implement ever found in the county. The sole record of its discovery is a letter signed 'Archaeologist' (the late Mr. Burson) in the Shropshire Notes and Queries column of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* on 13th July 1900 (Shrewsbury Reference Library). In 1925 Mr. Roberts was induced to mark the precise site of its discovery on the 6-in. O.S. Shropshire Sheet XV, NW., $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile SSW. of Preeswood Farm and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ESE. of Prees Church (Lat. $52^{\circ} 53' 23''$; Long. $2^{\circ} 38' 40''$); and gave the following particulars of its history.

About the year 1875, as a boy of 15, he was helping his father to drain a tract of land on their farm at Preeswood known as 'The Moors', which lies to the north of Cumberbatch Wood (oaks and firs) in the hollow between Prees Hill and Prees Lower Heath: the ridge of Hawkstone rises $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the south-east.

The field was very poor grass-land, thin sandy soil overlying whitey-grey running sand, 'the tail-end of the farm', fit only for growing fir-trees. It was damp, with rushes, too wet to take a horse and cart across it, but not actually a marsh (there is no peat or black soil on or near it); the water drains south-west to Dogmoor from the slight watershed along the Lower Heath. It may be added that the field proved almost worse after draining than before, though the ground is now solid and the rushes have vanished; it yields a wretched crop of hay and poor feed for a few young stock: even the peewits scarcely come there. The Geological foundation is the Lower Lias: Prees Hill is Middle Lias. Prees Wood

used to approach the spot, but the soil was probably too light and shifting for the oaks.

In draining, the pipes had to be wrapped in sacking or straw before being laid in order to prevent the sand from filling them. Here and there in the line of the drain unbaked blocks, which Mr. Roberts described as bricks, were found 5-6 ft. down; they were of dab mixed with chopped straw, some of it 3 in. long, just like wattle-and-daub, and half as big again as modern bricks, about 12 in. long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, so far as he could remember; but they crumbled like snuff when exposed to the



Bronze Palstave from Preeswood, Shropshire (nearly $\frac{1}{2}$)

air and none survived. Little round heaps of cinders—coal ashes, he thought—were found nearly as deep, but how they came there he could not suggest, thought he considered that they might have sunk some distance through the sand. Then, at a depth of nearly 6 ft. in white running sand, he lighted upon a big lump of corroded metal nearly a foot long, which on being washed in soda and water gleamed like gold. After much more cleaning a beautiful bronze axe revealed itself, and is now in almost perfect condition. Nothing else of the kind was ever found, but the width of the drain was only about 2 feet. Prees and Prees Hill suffer from lack of water, so any ancient settlement might well be nearer to the springs. There is a pond on the Moors and an old clay-pit two fields to the north-west. Prees Hill commands a magnificent view over the surrounding country and away to Wales, blocked only to the south-east by the Hawkstone range. Copper occurs at Hawkstone, where the Grotto has been suggested as a Roman working. Implements of the Late Bronze Age, including a curious tongue-like object apparently of copper, were found on the site of the Red Castle which is situated above one of the veins.

The Preeswood palstave is 167 mm. long, 69 mm. wide at the well-curved cutting-edge and 37 mm. across the shoulders; the stop-ridge is thin and measures 20 mm. from lip to lip: the weight of the implement

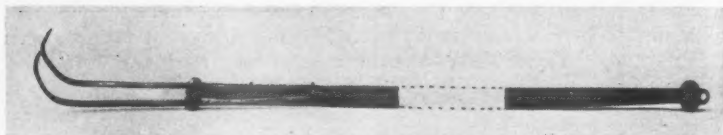
is just over $17\frac{1}{2}$ oz. On each face is a shield outlined by punched dots: the sides are engraved with three sets of triple bars and a festoon of dots is impressed below the shoulders. The patina is green with dull golden metal showing through. This axe is closely related to several specimens from Ireland that have been drawn for the Bronze Age Catalogue of the British Association, particularly to one found in Garvers Bog, 2 miles from Antrim, in 1887, and formerly in the Knowles collection of Ballymena. It may be compared with one in the British Museum from the River Avon, Bath Bridge, 1826, and with a more elaborate example there with only slight shoulders, found in the Thames at Sion Reach (Morgan Gift, 1909). A shouldered palstave closely resembling the Preswood example in form, but smaller and devoid of ornament except for the 'shield' on the faces, has long been preserved at Aston Hall, near Oswestry, and was doubtless found on that property.

Roman pottery from Baginton, Warwickshire.—Mr. P. B. Chatwin, F.S.A., Local Secretary, reports that an interesting find has been made by Mr. J. H. Edwards, Hon. Sec. of the Coventry Natural History Society. In a gravel-pit at the south end of the village of Baginton, less than three miles from the centre of Coventry, a large number of fragments of Roman pottery has been discovered. A rubbish-pit and a well have yielded some coarse pottery, and the complete sections of several have been recovered: they are of first-century date with some uncommon forms. A good example of an enamel brooch of the second century was found in the pit, and discovered on the surface—the top soil thrown on one side to obtain the gravel—were several fragments of early Samian ware, some decorated, and a large number of the usual finds common to all Roman sites. Nothing Roman has been recorded from this neighbourhood before.

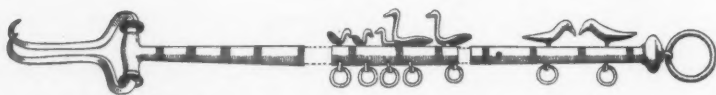
Tools on Roman pottery.—Our Fellow Lt.-Col. G. R. B. Spain writes to point out that the fragment of pottery from Chester-le-Street, illustrated in the last number of this Journal (ix, 157), was published in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne* in 1921 (3rd ser., x, 20), and that on the same plate was a photograph of the blacksmith's vase from Colchester. In the notes accompanying these illustrations the fragment was discussed at some length, and it was suggested that Corbridge might have been the place of manufacture as somewhat similar pottery with figures in relief of a very unusual type was found during the excavations there. Since the notes were published in the *Proceedings of the Newcastle Society* a small fragment of Samian with pincers and a hammer in relief has been found at Balmuilidy (Miller, *The Roman Fort at Balmuilidy*, pl. xxxiv) and another fragment decorated with hammer and tongs has been discovered at Malton, Yorkshire (*Antiquity*, II, 72).

Flesh-hook from Cambs.—Dating from the latest Bronze Age or Hallstatt period, an elaborate flesh-hook of bronze has just been purchased for the British Museum. It was found this year about 9 ft. from the surface in digging a dyke on reclaimed fen-land at Little Thetford, Isle of Ely, and is in general agreement with one from Dunaverney Bog, co.

Antrim, here reproduced by permission from the *Bronze Age Guide*, 2nd ed., fig. 109. The present length of the Ely bronze is just over 20 in., but the two pieces were joined by a wooden shaft, and a piece remains in the lower socket or ferrule, with a wooden peg through it. The upper socket, from which spring the two hooks, has three stumps (one reduced in height) in a row, and comparison with the Irish specimen suggests that these had affixed to them bronze birds of some kind, awkward as that



Flesh hook from Isle of Ely ($\frac{1}{8}$)



Flesh hook from Dunaverney Bog, co. Antrim ($\frac{1}{8}$)

arrangement must have been in handling the flesh-hook. The globular terminal has a loop corresponding to the Irish loose ring. Less elaborate examples have been published from Largy, co. Tyrone, and Thorigné, Deux Sèvres, France. Our Fellow Prof. R. A. S. Macalister has recently challenged the usual explanation of these bronzes, and prefers to regard them as steelyards (*The Archaeology of Ireland*, p. 142); but there is agreement as to their approximate date, and a specimen from England is a welcome addition to the few already known.

Obituary Notice

Sir Charles Hercules Read (Secretary, 1892-1908; President, 1908-1914, 1919-1924). Dates are of more than ordinary significance in the career of Sir Hercules Read, who passed away at Rapallo on 11 February 1929 after being an invalid for five long years. Compelled to winter abroad, he was seldom seen by his friends in the Society after retiring from the chair in 1924; but Seymour Lucas's drawing of 1912 represents him at his best, and a copy is placed in the Society's collection. Born in July 1857, he became the head of his Department in the British Museum at the exceptionally early age of thirty-nine, after sixteen years' apprenticeship under Sir Wollaston Franks, whose example he followed in maintaining a close connexion between Burlington House and the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities. His official career came to an end in 1921, when the Department which he and Franks had largely created, was divided into two, the Ceramics and Ethnography being somewhat incongruously combined under an additional Keeper.

As an official of this Society his record can hardly be surpassed. For sixteen years as Secretary and altogether eleven years as President, Read was to a large extent responsible for the policy, activities, and standing of the Antiquaries; and his familiarity with antiquities, combined with a visual memory that was truly remarkable, made his extempore comments of more than usual interest. Many of the Fellows will recall the ease and dignity with which he presided at our meetings. Indeed, he displayed an infinite capacity for taking the chair, and thoroughly enjoyed his share in controlling this Society as well as the British and Soane Museums, the Burlington Fine Arts Club, and the Anthropological Institute. As a member of the Society of Dilettanti he found ample scope for his undoubted artistic perceptions and social inclinations; and as a lively and agreeable companion, he was cordially welcome in the houses of wealthy collectors. These social connexions were utilized for the benefit of the Museum to such effect that on his retirement a presentation volume recapitulated the most noteworthy of the acquisitions during his Keepership, and an imposing volume it is, redounding to the credit of the Museum and its benefactors and a lasting memorial of twenty-five years' responsibility. Nor must it be forgotten that in getting together a group of generous connoisseurs known as the Friends of the British Museum, he blazed the trail for the National Art Collections Fund, of which at the time of his death he was Vice-Chairman.

His friends knew of more than one bitter disappointment, but honours came to Read in profusion, and the degree of LL.D. from St. Andrews (1908) made him Dr. Read, till in 1912 he became Sir Hercules, the knighthood being, as he always held, bestowed in compliment to the Society, not in recognition of his services at the Museum. In 1913 he was admitted to the British Academy, not for literary achievements (though he had a ready and effective pen), but in recognition of his wide

and deep acquaintance with archaeology. A good linguist but never a profound scholar, he had the gift of utilizing all he knew; and though his professional output was relatively scanty, it does not fall to many to produce ten presidential addresses which exactly fitted the occasion.

If one could only forget the unexpected collapse of that tall athletic frame and the pathetic helplessness of his declining years, his friends would be justified in remembering him as Fortune's favourite and the embodiment of Success.

Reviews

Les Joyaux de l'Enluminure à la Bibliothèque Nationale. Par HENRY MARTIN, Administrateur honoraire de la Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal. 14½ × 10½. Pp. xii + 136. Two plates in colours and 100 in heliotype. Paris and Brussels: Van Oest, 1928. 480 francs.

This handsome volume, originally planned by the publishers to put in permanent form a record of the noteworthy exhibition of medieval illuminations arranged at the Bibliothèque Nationale in February 1926, serves also, alas! for a memorial of its distinguished author, who died on 1 October 1927. An appreciative notice of Henry Martin, by Comte A. de Laborde, is prefixed, together with a bibliography of his works. These include—to mention but a few of the most outstanding—his admirable *Catalogue* of the MSS. in the Arsenal Library; a history of that library (which he was well qualified to write, having been for forty-eight years 'l'âme de cette maison, comme bibliothécaire, conservateur et finalement administrateur'); *Les Miniaturistes français*, an important book, in which he first drew attention to the marginal sketches sometimes found in conjunction with miniatures, and presumably drawn by the *chef d'atelier* as a rough guide for his assistants; *Les Peintres de Manuscrits et la Miniature en France*, a most excellent and useful survey, though of modest dimensions; besides a number of monographs on particular MSS. and articles in specialist periodicals; altogether a substantial and impressive contribution to knowledge, especially with regard to illuminated manuscripts.

The text, in seven chapters, is in the main a running commentary on the plates; but the latter have been so well chosen, from the rich stores of the Bibliothèque Nationale, that the former naturally supplies what is in effect an outline history of Byzantine illumination (ch. i, illustrated by plates 1–8), more than a mere outline for the work of Carolingian illuminators and their immediate successors (ch. ii. and the first part of ch. iii, pl. 9–19), and a compendious survey of French illumination from its remarkable emergence in the thirteenth century down to its decline in the sixteenth, and even its flickering attempts at survival in the seventeenth century (ch. iii–vii, pl. 20–100 and the two coloured plates). Ch. vi also discusses in some detail (pp. 70–74, pl. 74–79) Loyset Lyédet and other Flemish miniaturists patronized by

Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and his successor Charles the Bold. M. Martin's sound knowledge, acute observation, and commendable caution are apparent throughout; though this last quality seems to fail him occasionally in dealing with his favourite subject, the supersession of clerical by lay illuminators, as when he attributes the miniatures of the famous ninth-century Gregory Nazianzen to 'la main d'un artiste laïque' (p. 3), or credits monkish artists with an unwavering solemnity which was assuredly not always theirs (pp. 35, 40, 41).

Prefixed to the plates are brief descriptions, with full bibliographical references, of the 71 MSS. represented, and a list of plates (without, we regret to note, any indication of the size of the originals). They are a thoroughly representative selection from the treasures of the great Paris library; the only omissions, indeed, of which complaint could be made with any show of reason are the Ashburnham Pentateuch, the Gellone and Drogo Sacramentaries, and perhaps that charming early fifteenth-century Book of Hours, Lat. 1161. Besides the Gregory Nazianzen, already mentioned, the Byzantine section includes miniatures from the superb tenth-century Psalter, Grec 139 (we should have welcomed one of the less familiar, though equally beautiful, pages, instead of the David and Melody), and the stately eleventh-century Chrysostom (Coislin 79), and samples of the decoration of Gospel-books. That important but unattractive phase, the Carolingian period, is no less adequately illustrated. Ampler material is available for the later French schools, especially from the fourteenth century onwards; and M. Martin has exploited it to the full. It is gratifying, by the way, to note that his illustrations of the thirteenth century include fine specimens of English work from Fr. 403 (Apocalypse, pl. 21) and Lat. 8846 (Psalter, pl. 22-24), not unworthy neighbours, though somewhat earlier in date and less advanced in manner, of the exquisite Sainte-Chapelle Lectionary (pl. 28). Of the twenty-two plates devoted to the fourteenth century, the most attractive are the four pages from the Belleville Breviary, which, with a fifth page reproduced in colours (hardly, it must be said, with complete success), and a page from the Bible written by Robert de Billyng in 1327, show the delicate grace, the fine balance between text and illumination, characteristic of that notable artist Jean Pucelle. Interesting too are the six plates given to the slightly later miniaturist whom M. Martin calls 'Maître aux boqueteaux', from his curious treatment of trees. The fifteenth century claims 34 plates—none too liberal an allowance, seeing that this period is made to include not only the Duke of Berry's 'Grandes Heures', illuminated by Jacquemart de Hesdin, but also his Psalter, with the splendid series of prophets and apostles by André Beauneveu; and that seven plates are devoted to Flemish artists of the Burgundian court (one of these, pl. 75, depicting the miracle at Mont-St.-Michel in Mielot's *Miracles de Notre-Dame*, and attributed to Philippe de Mazerolles, is of singular beauty). M. Martin has done well to give Fouquet's charming miniature of St. Anne and the Three Maries; the other Fouquet plates in monochrome are printed too heavily to do justice to this great master; but the frontispiece, repro-

ducing in colours a page from the Josephus, is more effective. It is tantalizing to find no less than five plates taken up by text-and-border-pages from the Hours of Anne of Brittany—four more plates of earlier manuscripts would have been so welcome; but this is perhaps a captious criticism, for these borders, with plants labelled in Latin and French, have a certain interest of their own.

J. A. H.

Registrum Simonis de Sudbiria Diocesis Londoniensis A.D. 1362-1375.

Vol. I. Transcribed and edited by R. C. Fowler. 10 × 6½. Pp. x + 290.

Canterbury and York Series, vol. xxxiv. Oxford University Press, 1927.

The first of the four *fasciculi* which make up this volume appeared in 1916, and it is to be hoped that the second volume will follow with a shorter interval of time between the publication of its constituent parts. Episcopal registers, after the middle of the fourteenth century, lose the variety of character which they possessed at an earlier date; and Sudbury's London register is no exception to the rule. The selection of material is limited to certain aspects of diocesan business, and much space is given to records of formal procedure, which involve a considerable amount of repetition. Nearly a third of the volume is taken up by detailed accounts of elections of the heads of vacant religious houses. The proportion of space which these occupy in the original is much less, for the memoranda of institutions to benefices, which fill more than half of the numbered pages of the register, are summarily calendared; but the remaining documents are comparatively few in number, and include a large collection of royal writs, most of which refer to the levying of distraint upon clerks for debt or to their production in the king's courts. The copious ordination lists, which are contained in 101 unnumbered pages, are reserved for the second volume.

In his introduction the editor notes that the register is wholly concerned with administrative matters, and its chief value will be apparent to students of the technicalities of diocesan administration and of the diplomatic of episcopal chanceries. The processes of monastic elections, already referred to, are of particular interest in this respect. The mere facts recorded might be reduced to a very small compass, and it is possible from one point of view to complain that the reproduction of these long documents in full involves the consumption of an intolerable deal of sack for the sake of a halfpennyworth of bread. On the other hand, a careful examination of their text will show that the variations exercised upon common form are so numerous, and are often so significant, that no other method is possible for a faithful editor who is alive to their meaning. The space devoted to the elections in the register is explained by an interesting note in the rubric which precedes them: the full forms are given because the bishop *in negotiis hujusmodi et in aliis se omnibus exhibuit generosum nec multum se difficilem reddit*. It is not often that a register contains a comment upon the personal qualities of the prelate in whose name it is compiled; and the clerk to whom fell the work of copying out these acts possibly felt some impatience at the placid temper of

a bishop who was unready to take the course, so often pursued, of quashing an election on the ground of some unspecified informality and taking the power of provision into his own hands. Incidentally, the note is important as a decisive tribute to an amiability of character which was probably responsible for Sudbury's failure as primate and chancellor, and for the tragedy of his end. For the present purpose, that amiability has given us ample opportunities for studying the three methods of canonical election, all of which are fully illustrated in these pages, at close quarters.

Institutions to benefices are extremely abundant, and the appendix in which they are calendared occupies sixty pages, apart from instances of which a full text is given. Bishop Northburgh died during the earlier stage of the long pestilence of 1361-2, and the register begins with a long series of institutions by the official during the vacancy of the see, until Sudbury, represented by a vicar-general after his election, entered upon the rule of his diocese in the spring of 1362. The later pestilence in 1369 helped to increase the number of institutions in that year. Mr. Fowler's analysis of causes of vacancies throughout the episcopate, however, shows that 45.8 per cent. were due to exchanges of benefices, as compared with 22.9 per cent. in the earlier register of Bishop Stephen Gravesend. The immense prevalence of exchanges in the second half of the fourteenth century throughout England is a phenomenon which has never been adequately discussed, though it has left its mark upon every surviving register of the period. It bears witness to an extensive traffic which began to be prominent about 1360 and flourished until it was partially checked, though by no means stopped, in the last decade of the century by Archbishop Courtenay's denunciation of the professional brokers of livings known as 'Choppechirches'. The two large volumes of Bishop Buckingham's register of institutions at Lincoln are the most striking testimony to a practice which bishops, called upon to institute to the same benefice more than once within a few days, must have enjoyed a singularly delicate perception to distinguish from simony. Mr. Fowler calls attention to institutions to the church of Black Notley on two consecutive days, 25 and 26 November, 1368. On the first occasion John Ledecombe exchanged the rectory of Warfield, in Berkshire and the diocese of Salisbury, for this living, which was much more valuable than the one which he quitted, being taxed at £28 13s. 4d. as opposed to £8 yearly. But on the following day he exchanged Black Notley for a chantry in St. Paul's. It is obvious that this transaction cannot be attributed to that instinct of humanity to his parishioners which prompts a modern incumbent to seek for an exchange, nor is it very likely that the people of Black Notley were sensitive to the rapid changes through which the cure of their souls was passing. The element of legal fiction is apparent in the whole business, and, while it is not clear how the financial claims of the three parties concerned were adjusted to cover possible losses by exchange, we may assume that Ledecombe's brief incumbency of Black Notley secured him a pension from the church, which, with his chantry, gave him a larger income than he had enjoyed at Warfield. Contemporary examples of this kind are numerous, and if

Sudbury, in this as in other matters, showed himself generous and easy, his failing was common to the whole body of bishops.

Some of the more important documents, including the interesting wills of Sir Walter Mauny and Thomas de Vere, earl of Oxford, are noted in the introduction. The decree for the appropriation of All Hallows Staining to the abbey of St. Mary Graces (p. 83) contains the information that in 1368 the church and cloister of the monastery, founded eighteen years before, were not yet built. The damage done to the buildings of Walden Abbey by a storm of wind was the reason for the appropriation of the vicarage of Saffron Walden to the abbot and convent in 1366 (p. 118): its endowments were applied to repairs, and the church was served by a stipendiary chaplain. The vicar nevertheless, although required to resign, maintained his freehold until his death in 1372 (p. 205). Sudbury celebrated mass in Walden Abbey at the obit of Humphrey, earl of Hereford, in 1373-4, when the abbot, jealous of the privileges of his exempt monastery, withheld the oblations which were claimed by the bishop. After endeavouring to appease Sudbury by a present of money *pro bono pacis*, he was compelled to acknowledge himself the bishop's debtor, and, having thus satisfied his superior, was forgiven the debt (pp. 204-205.) Among other documents, there is an interesting report of an inquiry into the alleged responsibility of the rector of Great Wigborough for the appointment and payment of a chaplain at Salcott (p. 208). The evidence of the deponents was unanimously in the affirmative, though the payment of the salary out of the altarage of the chapel appears to have been occasionally left by the rector to the control of the inhabitants of the hamlet. One piece of testimony which may point to a common practice in such cases is the statement that one rector asked the people of Salcott how they liked their chaplain, and said that he would remove him if they were dissatisfied with his character and behaviour. This rector's will is entered in the register (p. 213), and there are wills of a few other beneficed priests, and an inventory of the goods and debts of a rector of Langford, near Maldon.

The text of the Salcott inquiry illustrates in more than one place the mechanical method of copying which led the scribes into frequent blunders and occasionally obscures the meaning of a sentence. Several small errors, which are hardly worth recording, may be due to the printer. Mr. Fowler's object has been to produce a faithful text, and presumably the identification of places whose ancient names differ considerably from modern forms is reserved for an index. Royal writs, innocent of exact topographical knowledge, sometimes puzzled Sudbury's registrars by demanding execution upon rectors of benefices in which they were unknown or which could not be found in the diocese. Thus 'Stokham' (p. 36, &c.) was not in the diocese of London, and there are no details which clearly indicate what place is meant. As conservator of the rights and privileges of the friars minor in England, Sudbury was now and then called upon to adjudicate upon matters outside his diocesan boundaries. One writ (p. 56) refers to an excommunication pronounced

upon the king's officers who had dragged a fugitive out of the Greyfriars church at Beverley, where he had sought sanctuary from the pursuit of two Yorkshire rectors. It may be worth noting that the churches of Curmudham and Collum, mentioned in this context, are Goodmanham and Cowlam, both in the East Riding. The attribution of 'Colneye' (p. 238), for which the well-known king's clerk, John of Rauceby, exchanged the church of Harlow in 1363, to the diocese of Lincoln is very doubtful, if the word has been read rightly. On p. 246, note 11, the benefice in the diocese of Rochester exchanged by Henry de Scotheo for a chantry in St. Andrew's, Holborn, is not mentioned: from the useful, if not wholly satisfactory, lists in Fielding's *Records of Rochester Diocese*, it appears to have been the church of Birling. A comparison of the institutions recorded here with the lists in Newcourt and in Hennessy's *Novum Repertorium* furnishes several corrections and additions. If the system of exchanges is to be condemned on general grounds, it at any rate serves the purpose of adding several names of Somerset incumbents which, owing to the gap in the Wells registers between 1363 and 1401, are otherwise wanting, and supplies similar *desiderata* for one or two other dioceses. It is to be hoped that students who have access to registers of the period as yet unprinted will have the curiosity to check exchanges of benefices recorded in these pages by examining the corresponding entries in such volumes, and will note cases in which those entries, as is sometimes the case, may be wanting. A. HAMILTON THOMPSON.

Archbishop Herring's Visitation Returns, 1743. Vol. I. Edited by S. L. Ollard, M.A., and P. C. Walker, M.A. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxvi + 224. Yorkshire Archaeological Society: Record Series, vol. lxxi. Printed for the Society, 1928.

The valuable work of which this volume is the first instalment has received the editorial care of two rectors of country parishes in the East Riding of Yorkshire, who, with scholarly and disinterested labour, have treated the text of the documents entrusted to them with exemplary thoroughness. Canon Ollard, who has written the introduction, is well known as a trained historian with a wide knowledge of the state of the Church of England in the eighteenth century, and in Mr. Walker he has found a zealous and highly competent collaborator. It is noteworthy that the task of revealing the activity, such as it was, of the established Church in the Georgian period, and of redeeming its reputation to some extent from obloquy, has been undertaken very largely in our own day by members of the Anglican clergy. The pioneer work of Canon Overton and Mr. Abbey is not easily forgotten. More recently, that learned and industrious antiquary the late Canon Cole produced an edition of Bishop Wake's *Speculum Dioeceseos Lincolnensis*, so far as its contents relate to the parishes of the county of Lincoln; and Dr. Norman Sykes's biography of Bishop Gibson, published in 1926, is a sound and solid contribution to the history of an age which, with its matter-of-fact outlook and its repression of enthusiasm, was yet not wholly destitute of spiritual ideals.

Archbishop Herring is probably known chiefly by his published letters to his friend Mr. Duncombe, which show him, at his entry upon his duties in the diocese of York, a man of the world, ready to fulfil his engagements with decency and decorum, agreeably conscious of the interest which his progress to his see excited, and thoroughly alive to the social advantages of his position. It is very much to his credit that, as a preliminary to his primary visitation of his large and unwieldy diocese, within a few days of the completion of his translation from Bangor to York, he issued a series of questions to each parochial incumbent which prove a genuine anxiety to get in touch with facts distinct from the subjects of formal articles of visitation. In this respect, as Canon Ollard points out, he followed the example set by Wake and Gibson in the dioceses of Lincoln and London. From 67 of the 903 parishes and chapels to which these queries were sent there were no returns; but the remainder furnished ample material, contained in four bound volumes preserved at Bishopthorpe, for an estimate of the general state of parochial ministrations in the counties of York and Nottingham, and the detached jurisdiction in Hexhamshire. As regards Yorkshire, it will be remembered that the north-western part of the county, with the rest of the archdeaconry of Richmond, had been transferred in 1541 to the newly formed diocese of Chester.

The introduction deals concisely with the results obtained and gives carefully considered statistics from the answers to the various queries. As the present volume contains the text of the returns of only one out of the four books at Bishopthorpe, we shall have to await its successors before the sedulously compressed details of this introduction can be fully compared with their sources. The special value of these returns, as compared with the contents of Wake's *Speculum*, is that we have them in the form in which they were sent in, and not merely in the shape of a digest compiled from them. They consequently illustrate much individuality of character, if they do not indicate any great variety of practice. As a rule, the answers were given with a commendable fullness, and the brevity of which those of Mr. Dixon, rector of Barton-le-Street (pp. 89-90), are a palmary instance, is rare. At the opposite extreme, one or two incumbents went into considerable detail. Mr. Rishton, vicar of the large parish of Almondbury (pp. 15-19), answered at great length. Unable to afford the assistance of a resident curate, he performed his duties single-handed in the parish church and its chapels; and the number of services which he provided is a favourable example of the care which important parishes received. The question, however, which was framed to discover what personal knowledge the clergy possessed of communicants and their behaviour was met by him with some expostulation. The practice, which had fallen into general disuse, of requiring intending communicants to send in their names beforehand, seemed to him of no great benefit. It was impossible for him, in a parish of approximately 5,000 communicants, some of whom came from long distances, to know the real character of all or find reasons for rejecting any. 'The Truth is, I have work upon my Hands, sufficient to employ half a Dozen Clergy

Men, and when ye Case hapens thus; a Man must be content (let his Intentions be never so upright) with a very Imperfect Discharge of his Duty'. In a supplementary letter, prompted by certain additional queries with regard to special difficulties in parochial work and legal abuses, which produced few answers, Mr. Rishton complained emphatically of the neglect of the Canons by local surrogates, whose laxity in granting marriage licences gave cause for scandal. Mr. Mease, vicar of Cottingham (pp. 150-6), appended to a very full series of answers some account of his difficulties in dealing with Sunday tippling in public-houses, which he had endeavoured to cure by personal admonitions on the spot, and with the application of parishioners to erect private pews in church by partitioning the seats. Mr. Mease, though a diligent parish priest, liked comfort: the vicar's rooms in the parsonage house, which was leased to a tenant by the Bishop of Chester as impropiator, did not suffice him, 'but considering the advantage of a warm habitation & the benefit of Retirement to a Clergyman, I choose, with your Grace's approbation, to live in a hired house, for the sake both of my health and Studys.' His correctional visits to the ale-houses on Sunday evenings injured his sensibilities: 'I found this Method of going myself did but engage me in Disputes, wasted my Spirits after the fatigue of the Day, and consequently tended to impair my health.' Like Mr. Rishton, he recognized the desirability of putting the grant of marriage licences under strict control. One of his suggestions deserves record: 'I do not know but that the Licentiousness of the present times may require a Canon to censure Expressly the Impugners of Divine Revelation.'

These instances show that the book contains plenty of what is known as human interest. The diverting letter of Leonard Thompson, rector of Brandsby and Terrington, to the archbishop, in explanation of differences between himself and his curate and parishioners at Brandsby, may be recommended for perusal (pp. 83-5). We should like to know more of the biography of this plausible gentleman, whose offer of a mare for the archbishop's acceptance had been politely declined. The editors promise appendices in which attention will be given to special aspects of their documents, e.g. their bearing on the state of education; and the abundant details of parochial charities supply rich material for the social historian. Canon Ollard has excellent remarks upon such matters as the prevalence of dissent, papist and protestant, and treats at some length the question of non-residence and plurality with a series of well-chosen illustrations. His examination of subsidiary documents brings out clearly the fact that the inquiry was to Herring himself a matter of personal interest, and that his request to the clergy to communicate their thoughts freely to him, coupled with the assurance that a proper use should be made of their suggestions, was no mere form. The archbishop's observations on the returns exist at Bishopthorpe, and prove that his expressed intention to supply by this means his inability to visit each parish in person was prompted by an active desire to acquire a competent knowledge of a diocese which, during the rule of his predecessor, the clever and worldly Lancelot Blackburne, had been utterly neglected.

The short biographical notes upon incumbents, taken chiefly from ordination lists and institution books, imply an amount of work which will be fully appreciated only by those who have attempted labour of a similar kind; and the conscientious record of the editors' obligations to custodians of ecclesiastical documents in all parts of England reveals the thoroughness of their method of research. In following the plan of printing the returns in the exact order in which they stand in the MS. volumes they have done rightly; but this order, though alphabetical, is not systematic, and involves some trouble in looking for separate parishes which a brief index of places could have removed. The irregular spelling of place-names in the text has found its way in one or two cases into the introduction, where Grandby and Bransby appear as the names of parishes now spelt Granby and Brandsby. It may be noted that the form 'Cold Kirkby' (p. 147) is misleading; but philological niceties were of little importance to the matter in hand. The editors note in prominent type that they have retained the old style in their dating, as used in their MS. authorities. We trust that this caution will not escape the attention of those who use the book: no violence would have been done to their authorities, and the reader would have been helped, had they adopted the double date for days from 1 January to 24 March inclusive. If in this respect their conception of their duties is excessively meticulous in the true sense of that abused word, their accuracy in the presentation of their documents cannot be sufficiently praised. Although this work appears under the auspices of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society's Records Committee, which may be congratulated on the inauguration of a new binding worthy of its reputation, we trust that the Nottinghamshire returns, the extracts from which in the introduction are full of promise, will not be excluded by local considerations from a future volume.

A. HAMILTON THOMPSON.

West Kirby and Hilbre, a Parochial History. By JOHN BROWNBILL, M.A. 8½ × 5½. Pp. xv + 395. Liverpool: Henry Young & Sons, 1928. 10s. 6d. net.

The parish of West Kirby lies at the extremity of the Wirral peninsula, and to its geographical situation it owes both its historical interest and the honour of so elaborate a history as that which Mr. Brownbill has written for it. So long as Chester was the natural port for Ireland the anchorage at Hoylake held an importance on the west coast comparable, though not equal, to that of the Downs. The same anchorage served for the traffic of the Mersey, which grew as that of the Dee declined. And when sail at length gave place to steam, and anchorages lost much of their celebrity, Hoylake, owing to its situation in the playground of Liverpool, gained fresh fame as one of the earliest and most popular of English natural golf-links. Mr. Brownhill's book begins with the general history of the parish and afterwards deals with the several townships in detail. The general history is naturally much the most interesting, for this was a barren district and sparsely populated, nor did it contain any religious house except a small cell on Hilbre island.

But it was of considerable importance to sailors even from very early times. There are enough Roman remains to suggest that it was a place of call on the way to and from the Roman fortress of Chester, and the place-names show evidence of Norse occupation. A chapter by our Fellow Mr. W. G. Collingwood on the fragments of early crosses found in the parish confirms the view that the district was Anglian in the ninth century and Norse or 'Danish' in the tenth. It has not left much trace in medieval history, but from the sixteenth century on there is a good deal of information about its maritime importance and the gradual erection of lighthouses and beacons. William III sailed from Hoylake when he crossed to Ireland in 1690. Towards the end of the next century it began to be of importance as a watering-place, and Anna Seward was one of its early visitors. Horse-racing began in about 1840 and lasted, with some intermission, till 1876. Golf began in 1869 and Mr. Bernard Darwin's chapter on this phase of its history is the liveliest in the book. The history is brought down to the present day and full particulars are given of the modern churches and chapels and even of war memorials. The parsons of West Kirby were usually non-resident until modern times. The most distinguished of them was Bishop Copleston of Llandaff, who held the living for a very short time in 1827, just before his appointment to the bishopric.

The strictly topographical portion of the book is full of detail and shows the skilful use of even the most recently published records. The genealogies of the local families, e. g. Barton, Bennett, Bold, Glegg, are carefully worked out and a pardonable digression corrects the received account of the descendants of Richard de Kingsley, forester of Delamere, who died in 1244. The heraldry is less satisfactory than the genealogy. There are many delightful drawings of arms by our Fellow Mr. G. K. Gray, but the coats are often left unblazoned and there is no ordinary of the arms. But these are trifling faults and all readers will be grateful to the author and to Mr. E. B. Royden, who induced him to write this excellent local history.

C. JOHNSON.

Recherches à Salone. Tome I. Par EJNAR et JOHANNES BRØNDSTED.
Publié aux frais de la Fondation Rask-Ørsted. 15½ × 12. Pp. 195.
Copenhagen : Schultz, 1928.

The excavation of the principal town of Roman Dalmatia was begun, many years ago, by Austrian antiquaries, and the later results published in two handsome volumes (*Forschungen in Salone*). Since the war the Dalmatian litoral has formed part of the kingdom of Yugo-Slavia, and the excavations could not have been resumed, owing to lack of funds, had it not been for the Danish foundation Rask-Ørsted, which financed the Danish expedition. This expedition, consisting of MM. Weilbach, Dyggve, and Brøndsted, began operations in 1922, and between that date and 1924 surveyed the town-walls and amphitheatre, and excavated the church of the five martyrs, the theatre, and a temple to the south of it. The present volume, which preserves the format of the Austrian publica-

tion, contains a general survey of the town and its fortifications, and a complete report on the excavation of the church of the five martyrs.

The city of Salona consisted of two parts, of which the eastern was certainly later than the western. The earlier town was surrounded by walls, without bastions, probably built before the siege of 80-78 B. C., and the enlargement very probably took place under the Emperor Augustus. The bastions, with which the landward face was so plentifully provided, were additions to both walls; the majority appears to have been square above and provided with a curious triangular glacis, in the form of a cut-water, which is paralleled at the Praetorian camp at Rome. The survey of the fortifications, by M. Dyggve, is illustrated by two valuable plans of the site, showing the existing remains and the results of excavations.

The major part of the volume is, however, taken up by the detailed report of M. Brøndsted on the excavation of the church of the five martyrs, situated immediately outside the north wall of the older town. In this section the author, with admirable clarity and precision, traces the history of the building and describes its architectural features, pavements, and tombs. It was built some time before 385 (the date of one of the mosaics), M. Brøndsted thinks about 350, in honour of a priest and four soldiers martyred in the Diocletian persecution, of whom the priest, St. Asterius, was also commemorated in a small chapel contrived in the substructures of the amphitheatre. The church was thus one of the earlier of the provincial churches, so far discovered, which can be definitely dated. Its plan has certain curious features, for while the eastern part is of the normal basilican type, the western consists of a long aisleless narthex, flanked by chambers of the same width as the aisles of the church itself. A *prothesis* and a *diaconicon* were subsequently added, on either side of the main apse, the *prothesis* being provided with an external door in the east wall. The church would not appear to have been a building of any great architectural pretensions, piers being apparently used in place of columns, but a certain interest attaches to the numerous remains of the pierced screens surrounding the chancel and of the panelled sides of the ambo. All these are of the simplest possible character, the design of the screens being confined to purely geometrical forms. The pavement of the main building was mainly composed of a series of mosaic 'carpets', laid down at various times and without any regard to symmetry. Several of these mosaics bear inscriptions, amongst them being that bearing the Consular date 385. The building can hardly have remained in use after the middle of the sixth century, so that its features form a valuable series, confined chronologically to a period of two centuries. The only criticism which it seems possible to make on this admirable exposition of the building and its contents is that, in regard to the mosaics, their sequence seems to have been determined on stylistic and epigraphic grounds, anchored to the one dated example; a careful examination of the sealed deposits below the earlier examples would, in all probability, have provided a closer date for the original building and for some of its later alterations.

A chapter is devoted to the numerous funerary inscriptions discovered, the majority of which belong to the pagan cemetery, on part of the site of which the church was built.

The volume is admirably produced and lavishly illustrated, and it is to be hoped that the Danish expedition will continue the excavations, which have already proved so fruitful and which redound so greatly to the credit of Danish archaeology.

A. W. C.

Some Account of the Old Hall of Lincoln's Inn. By Sir J. W. SIMPSON, K.B.E. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 90. Brighton: Dolphin Press, 1928. 8s. 6d.

This attractive and well-produced little volume gives an account of the reconstruction of one of the few surviving medieval buildings of London. The old Hall of Lincoln's Inn was built in the closing years of the fifteenth century, but eighteenth-century 'beautifiers', probably Wyatt himself amongst them, had effectually concealed almost every feature of antiquity and had so overloaded the building that in 1924 it threatened to collapse. The Society of Lincoln's Inn, under the advice of their architect—the author of this volume—has succeeded not only in restoring to us much of the ancient building, but in bringing to light many new features of interest. The account of this undertaking which Sir John Simpson here supplies is, in spite of his apologia, of quite unusual interest. Even the dry facts of the actual constructional work are presented in a most attractive manner and include a series of curious and instructive examples of the shameless shifts of the eighteenth-century restorers and the ruinous results of their misdoings. The reconstruction of the old Hall has been a drastic one, but it can hardly be questioned that no other policy would have saved so much of the ancient work, and the society and its architect are to be congratulated on the successful completion of their task.

A. W. C.

Catalogue of the Greek and Roman Antiques in the possession of the Rt. Hon. Lord Melchett, P.C., D.Sc., F.R.S. By EUGÉNIE STRONG, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., etc. 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. x+55, with 42 plates. Oxford: at the University Press. London: Milford, 1928. 63s.

Lord Melchett has set an excellent example to owners of ancient works of art in this country by causing the publication of his Greek and Roman sculptures at Melchet Court and his bronzes and vases in Lowndes Square. His collection is small, and many of the pieces are of minor importance, but the major objects certainly justify the production of a catalogue, which is in any case theoretically desirable. Many of the objects here described by Mrs. Strong are of course famous and familiar: the Hope Hygieia; the so-called Menander (an attribution which Mrs. Strong rightly rejects); a replica of the head of the Vatican Demosthenes; and the 'Sappho' head from the Robinson collection. But there are several

novelties: the most striking are the two large bronze statuettes—one a late archaic Apollo found in Thrace in 1921 and of provincial North Greek style, the other a fine bronze replica of the type of the Villa Borghese flute-playing satyr, which Mrs. Strong ascribes to an early Hellenistic follower of Lysippos. Among the less-known marbles we might mention an attractive eclectic male torso, Polycleitan in modelling but Praxitelean in pose; a delicate fragment of a group of Eros and Psyche; a small Ptolemaic portrait, impressionist in technique and still retaining traces of the original colouring; a good portrait of a Roman woman of the early third century; and a curious fragment of a head in low relief which appears to be Hellenistic, and is perhaps from Egypt. The most important vase is a black-figure oinochoe, forming a pair with Brit. Mus. B 620, and attributed to the workshop of Nikosthenes.

The production, both of text and plates, is a credit to the Oxford Press.

Classical Sculpture. By A. W. LAWRENCE. 8 × 5½. Pp. 419, with 160 plates. London: Cape, 1929. 15s.

This is presumably meant as a text-book, and, as it is fairly well up to date, and as fully illustrated as could be expected for the price, it should be useful. After some 85 pages of introductory matter, on the basis of our knowledge, historical significance, purposes and content, materials and methods, copies, deities and attributes, Greek and Roman dress (partly written by Mrs. Lawrence), the historical sketch begins. It is closely written and has the merit of keeping to the point without vague aesthetic appreciations, and covering the ground with a fair sense of proportion. There is little room for balancing alternatives in a book of this kind, so that we must not complain if the writing sometimes has the air of 'I am not arguing, I am telling you'. There is some careless writing, and misprints are too common: for instance, 'metopes of Selene' (p. 80), 'back of' Ionia (p. 93), give one a shock; and the titles of German books are sometimes sadly hashed up. *Mandragone* (pp. 364–5 and index) is an attractively sinister word, but, it is to be feared, indefensible. There is a serious mistake on p. 100, from which it appears that the British Museum reproductions of the Ephesus ivories have been mistaken for the originals, which are or should be at Constantinople. The bibliography is fair, but Robert's *Sarkophag-Reliefs* and Schreiber's *Hellenistische Reliefbilder* are missing, and the sections on gems and coins are inadequate. Illustrations are a difficulty in a cheap book, but it is better to do without than to include blocks made from other plates, such as 83 (the Leconfield head), which tell one nothing. A better book than the author's *Later Greek Sculpture*.

G. F. H.

Arqueología Española. By Prof. JOSÉ R. MÉLIDA. 7¼ × 4¾. Pp. 418. Barcelona: Colección Labor, 1929.

Archaeologists are always ready to welcome a handbook such as this, offering a summary of the knowledge which has accrued up to date about

the antiquities of a special region. These manuals can never be easy to write; need for brevity was continually with desire to dilate, and they are often produced under the shadow of a doubt that deductions, even reduced to the baldest and least speculative form, may, even before the printer's ink is dry, be falsified by fresh discoveries. Their merit, however, still remains, and students of the early archaeology of the Spanish peninsula will acknowledge a debt of gratitude to Professor Mélida for what is, in many respects, an invaluable manual. If one makes some reservations in praise of so useful a compendium, it is because perusal renders it obvious that the book suffers a little from the danger of all handbooks of this nature, namely, the predilections of the author himself.

The work is divided into three sections, (1) prehistoric; (2) proto-historic, subdivided into (a) Phoenician and Carthaginian, (b) Greek, and (c) Iberic; and (3) Roman. The first comprises a brief sketch of palaeolithic antiquities and art; a fuller account of the neolithic period, including much that may more strictly be termed chalcolithic, and these are followed by a useful summary of the Bronze Age. Here, however, it is surely unjustifiable to include the *citánias* of northern Portugal and Galicia with such sculptures as the door-posts from Sabroso (p. 33) and the *Pedra formosa de Briteiros*. If not purely Celtic, they are at least later than the Celtic invasion of the sixth century B. C. as are with a high degree of probability the actual fortifications of the *castros* (p. 73). The important bronze hoard of 400 pieces from Huelva, though containing some native types and even a British spear-head, looks in the main suspiciously like a hoard of importations from Italy.

In the second part due stress is laid on the influences which emanated from the Carthaginian occupation of the south and from the Greek colonies along the east coast, but it is hard to believe in the persistence of Mycenaean traditions in the interesting and attractive group of painted Iberic pottery of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. The influences above mentioned would have stood out in sharper relief had more attention (with clearer illustrations) been drawn to the contrasted stamped pottery of the western regions and particularly of the *citánias*.

In the Roman section Professor Mélida is on his own ground, and the result is an excellent picture of the *embarras de richesse* which Roman civilization has left behind, and a valuable introduction to its study.

A few slips or misprints have been noted. *Dypylon* for *Dipylon* more than once; *gimneceo* for *gynecéo* (p. 305); *Sudoeste* instead of *Noroeste* (p. 334, l. 17); and *cocodrilos* (p. 366).

Some of the figures have suffered in clearness from reduction, but both the printing and the plates are good. A useful bibliography and an index of place-names serve to round off a work in which, in spite of a few matters for criticism, both the author and the publisher have deserved well of archaeology.

Knowledge worth having has to be paid for, then why omit all mention of the price, not only from the list of publications within the book itself, but even from the dust-cover!

E. T. L.

Arms and Blazons of the Colleges of Oxford. By FRANCIS PIERREPONT BARNARD, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A., and Major T. SHEPARD, F.S.A. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 4. Pp. 62. Oxford: University Press. London: Milford, 1929. 3s. 6d.

This charming little book contains twenty-three attractive coloured drawings of the coats of arms, by Major Shepard, with a commentary upon them and a short general note on heraldry, by Dr. Barnard. Its publication should settle once for all the correct blazons of the college arms, although it is possible that it may cause a flutter in one or two academic dovecotes. Dr. Barnard discourses learnedly on the origin of the different coats, so far as such origins are traceable, and gives instances of early use and explanations of those errors that have arisen, dispelling in the process clouds of fiction that so often have accumulated. It is indeed extraordinary to notice how the arms have varied from time to time. Apart altogether from the changes in the motto of the University itself, as inscribed upon the open book in its shield, several of the colleges have been undecided as to the proper tinctures of their arms and even occasionally as to the charges themselves. This diversity may in part be due to the fact that the University successfully resisted the heralds' attempts at visiting it, but it may be suggested that the stationers and purveyors of 'crests' for freshmen have their responsibility too. Thus Dr. Barnard shows that the martlets or choughs of St. Edmund's Hall should more properly be blazoned as sea-pies, and that the Rotherham stags in the shield of Lincoln College should be gold not silver, and statant not trippant. As the gold stags are recorded as early as 1574 this should effectually demolish the theory propounded some thirty years or so ago in *Archæologia Oxoniensis* that the authorities of Jesus College calmly annexed the coat of 'their neighbour's benefactor', and leaves the origin of the arms of that college still as nebulous as ever. Again, the arms of Worcester College are shown to have been wrongly blazoned for generations, the colours commonly used being those of the father of the founder and not of the founder himself. Is it certain, too, that the lilies in the chief of Magdalen's shield were added by Waynflete to his paternal arms to show his connexion with Eton? Dr. Barnard quotes the tradition, but does not give any evidence for it. Perhaps in due time he will be able to solve this little problem, which has been a puzzle to many.

The book may be heartily commended to all students of armory, as well as to those more immediately concerned, and if the drawings can but serve as models for those shields to be seen in any college rooms or on any college notepaper, its publication will have been more than justified.

H. K.

Prähistorische Flachgräber bei Gemeinlebarn in Niederösterreich. By JOSEF SZOMBATHY. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iii + 78. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1929. 18 marks.

The cemeteries round Gemeinlebarn have been known since 1885 and from the next year systematic excavations have been conducted on the site at intervals down to 1922. By that time no less than 271 graves

had been discovered at the principal necropolis, together with thirty in four smaller cemeteries. Dr. Szombathy's rather belated report, which lies before us, therefore offers perhaps the fullest picture of a Bronze Age cemetery that has been published since the war. The descriptions of the several graves are concise and admirably clear, and all the more important grave-groups are superbly reproduced in photogravure. One's only regret is that Dr. Szombathy had the bad luck to be absent on the very days when the most important inhumation graves, 17 (that contained a very rudimentary violin-bow fibula), 56, and 60, were excavated. It therefore remains uncertain whether they were unitary or had been disturbed by secondary interments, as some inhumation graves certainly had.

The main cemetery comprised two classes of graves that were found closely intermingled. The older graves were by inhumation, the later ones were urn burials. It was the juxtaposition of the two rites that gave a peculiar importance to the cemetery. Hoernes had announced that a continuity between the two series was demonstrated by the pottery, and far-reaching conclusions had been based upon the alleged appearance of one-member fibulae in the inhumation graves and a two-member type with the later cremations. Dr. Szombathy denies the alleged continuity and confesses that the priority of the one-piece fibulae rests upon the contents of a single tomb, the homogeneity of which he cannot guarantee. He would prefer indeed to assign the fibulae in question to the latest Bronze Age (Reinecke, Ha).

The earlier tombs contained contracted skeletons and pots and bronzes that would in general be regarded as Early Bronze Age types; they have indeed been generally assigned to the Aunjetitz culture. The excavator, however, rightly points out that the two types that distinguish the classical Aunjetitz culture of Bohemia, the sharp-keeled mug and the Bohemian eyelet-pin, are here, as elsewhere in Lower Austria, totally missing. It looks rather as if we are dealing with a closely allied parallel civilization, sprung from the same stem and connected continuously with the Bohemian by trade. Of this trade the amber beads found in one and probably two inhumation graves (grave 81 contained a secondary cremation interment) give conclusive proof. At the same time it is clear that the earlier series of tombs outlasts the Early Bronze Age as represented in period A of Reinecke's typological scheme. Unfortunately only one grave, marked as Middle Bronze Age by a knot-headed pin with T head, contained any pottery, and the bowl in it was not to be distinguished from the usual form. Finally two (possibly four) skeletons were accompanied by vases that would be proper to the later cremation graves. That at least suggests that the same inhumationists used the cemetery throughout the Bronze Age and that their graves, despite the uniformity of their furniture, actually cover the whole period from the beginning of the Bronze Age to the introduction of cremation; in other words, there is a chronological continuity between the two series of burials.

The later interments begin with tombs containing angular biconical ossuaries of pure Lausitz type that in Silesia would be assigned to Seger's

phase A of that culture. But with them go urns with cylindrical necks that would be more in place in the Alpine and early Rhenish urnfields; Lausitz 'Buckelkeramik' is quite unrepresented, and, even with the early-looking ossuaries, fluted and graphited vases occur that farther north would belong to Seger's phase C. Hence the precise dating of the earlier cremations is by no means clear. The later ones indubitably last down into middle Hallstatt times. An interesting feature in the earlier group is the occurrence of a pillar urn like those from the Tyrol cemeteries. Here again Gemeinlebarn occupied an intermediate position between the eastern and western groups of Late Bronze Age urnfields. Links with the North Hungarian group are provided by two vessels from Grave 5 (pl. 18, 5 and 7).

V. G. C.

Periodical Literature

Archaeologia, vol. 78, contains:—The seals of the religious houses of Yorkshire, by C. Clay; Notes on the origin of the Doric style of architecture, by G. Jeffery; Armour from the Rotunda, Woolwich, transferred to the Armouries of the Tower, 1927, by C. Ifoules; Roman London: its initial occupation as evidenced by early types of *Terra Sigillata*, by T. Davies Pryce and F. Oswald; The Roman amphitheatre at Caerleon, Monmouthshire, by R. E. M. Wheeler and T. V. Wheeler; An investigation of two Anglo-Saxon Kalendars (Missal of Robert of Jumieges and St. Wulstan's Homiliary), by Sir Ivor Atkins; The Sheldon Tapestry weavers and their work, by E. A. B. Barnard and A. J. B. Wace.

British Museum Quarterly, vol. 3, no. 4, includes:—The Nereid Monument; An unknown oration of Lysias; Scythian bronzes; Two classical engraved gems; An English gold coin of the seventh century; 'Mum and Sothsegger': a lost English poem recovered; A fifteenth-century woodcut; Engravings by old masters; A Chinese pottery shrine, A. D. 1406; An ancient gold figurine from Colombia; Indian drawings.

The English Historical Review, April 1929, contains:—The origin of Town Councils in England, by Prof. J. Tait; The fame of Sir Edward Stafford, by Prof. J. E. Neale; The Treaty of Worms, by Sir Richard Lodge; What is a manorial extent? by R. Lennard; List of English embassies to France, 1272–1307, by Miss Mary C. L. Salt; Marsilius of Padua and the Visconti, by C. W. Previt -Orton; Visitation returns of the diocese of Hereford in 1397, i, by Canon A. T. Bannister; Clarendon and the Act of Uniformity, by K. Feiling.

History, January 1929, contains:—Americanising American history, by Prof. D. R. Fox; Gilbert Debenham: a medieval rascal in real life, by Winifred I. Haward; Biographers and historians, by Prof. A. F. Pollard; Historical Revisions, xlviii, Roman London, by Sir George Macdonald.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, vol. 6, February 1929, contains:—The early records of the English parliaments, iii, The Exchequer

Parliament Rolls and other documents, by H. G. Richardson and G. Sayles; The accessibility of foreign archives, xxix, United States of America; Select documents, xii, An unpublished poem on Bishop Stephen Gardiner, by P. Cornelle; Errata in index references to Edmund, earl of Cornwall, by L. M. Midgley; Errata in accounts of Sir Thomas Blount and his family, by E. St. J. Brooks; Summaries of Theses, xlv, Public borrowing, 1640-60, by W. P. Harper, xlv, The development of subscription charity schools in England and Wales, 1700-1800, with special reference to London and district, by H. J. Larcombe.

Antiquity, March 1929, contains:—The magic origin of prehistoric art, by Count Bégouen; 'Old England', Brentford, by R. E. M. Wheeler; The origin of the Kelts, by G. Kraft; The Solutrean sculptures of Le Roc, by H. Martin; Durrington Walls, by O. G. S. Crawford; Nicaea, by D. Talbot Rice; The earliest Christian churches in England, by C. R. Peers; Stonehenge, by R. S. Newall; Ancient reservoirs near Kasr Azrak; The Roman Wall; St. Columba and Iona; The past in the present; Wheel tracks and the railway gauge.

Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, vol. 58, July-December, 1928, includes:—The evolution of the human races, by Sir Arthur Keith; Report on the British Museum expedition to British Honduras, 1928, by T. A. Joyce, T. Gann, E. L. Gruning, and R. C. E. Long; Excavations in a Wilton industry at Gokomore, Port Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, by Father Gardner.

Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, vol. 36, no. 10, includes:—The walled city of Kano, by Major P. N. Logan.

No 11 includes:—Bell of Lynn, a contemporary of Sir Christopher Wren, by J. F. Howes.

The Architectural Review, February 1929, includes:—The English House, xi, The sixteenth century, by Nathaniel Lloyd.

March 1929, includes: The English House, xii, The sixteenth century (continued), by Nathaniel Lloyd; Sickle hinges, by P. O. Smith.

April 1929, includes:—The English House, xiii, The seventeenth century, by Nathaniel Lloyd.

Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research, January 1929, contains:—Campaigning in 1793: being a diary and letters of Lieut. T. H. Fenwick, R.A., by Lt.-Col. J. H. Leslie; The Colours of the British Marching Regiments of Foot in 1751, by Lt.-Col. J. H. Leslie; A 'Caithness Fencible' song, by Major I. H. Mackay; Dress in the Indian army in the days of John Company, by Lt.-General Sir George MacMunn; Bibliography of the military writings of Sir Charles Firth; The Articles of War of 1544: Civil War standards.

The Burlington Magazine, March 1929, includes:—Chinese art in Berlin, by W. P. Yetts; Two Phoenician gold crowns, by R. Zahn.

April 1929 includes:—Architectural models, by M. S. Briggs; Early Bow Muses, by A. J. Toppin; The material of the early frit porcelains, by D. A. Macalister; Early Westminster and London painting, by J. G. Noppen; Dutch plate for South Kensington, by C. C. Oman; Ivories in the Cleveland Museum, by Ella S. Siple.

The Camden Miscellany, vol. 15, contains:—A Transcript of 'The Red Book' of the bishopric of Hereford, c. 1290, edited by Rev. Canon A. T. Bannister; Edward II, the Lords Ordainers, and Piers Gaveston's jewels and horses, 1312-13, edited by R. A. Roberts; Table of Canterbury archbishopric charters, edited by Irene J. Churchill; An early Admiralty case, A.D. 1361, edited by C. Johnson; Select tracts and table books relating to English weights and measures, 1100-1742, edited by H. Hall and Frieda J. Nicholas; An English prisoner in Paris during the Terror, 1793-4, edited by V. T. Harlow.

The Connoisseur, March 1929, includes:—The Abington room, by F. Roe; Dated English bell-metal mortars, by A. G. Hemming.

April 1929, includes:—The evolution of the decanter, by W. A. Thorpe; Italian frames of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, by G. M. Ellwood and A. A. Braun; 'Saynt Povles' flagon, by H. H. Cotterell; Wibsey pottery, by H. J. M. Maltby.

The Geographical Journal, April 1929, includes:—An undescribed Lafreri atlas and contemporary Venetian collections, by E. Heawood.

The Library, vol. 9, no. 4, contains:—Oxford oddments, by F. Madan; The classification of Gothic types, by A. F. Johnson; The date of Shakespeare's 107th Sonnet, by J. A. Fort; A note on the typography of the running titles of the first Folio, by E. E. Willoughby; The Stationers' Company and censorship (1599-1601), by E. Kuhl; Types used by Wynkyn de Worde, 1501-34, by F. Isaac; Commercial circulating libraries and the price of books, by A. W. Pollard.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, vol. 7, part 1, contains:—Bertie arms; Bristow of Binsted and Micheldever, Hants, by Sir Lionel Cust; Ray pedigree; Wills in the office of the Vicar-General of London, by J. Harvey Bloom; Pedigree of the family of Beake, or Beke, of Wickham Breux in the county of Kent (1550-1800), by C. W. Brand and F. W. Tyler; Addenda to monumental inscriptions at St. Olave's, Hart Street, London; London Pedigrees and Coats of arms.

Annual of the British School at Athens, vol. 28, contains:—Excavations at Sparta, 1927, by A. M. Woodward, J. P. Droop and W. Lamb; Some note-books of Sir William Gell, part ii, by A. M. Woodward; Excavations at Haliartos, 1926, part ii, by R. P. Austin; Further notes on the Greek Acrophonic numerals, by M. N. Tod; A prehistoric site in Western Macedonia and the Dorian invasion, by W. A. Heurtley; Report on excavations at the Toumba and Tables of Vardaróftsa, Macedonia, 1925, 1926, by W. A. Heurtley, O. Davies, and W. L. Cuttle; The Mavro-Spelio cemetery at Knossos, by E. J. Forsdyke; A new Cretan inscription, by O. Davies.

The Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal, vol. 32, no. 1, contains:—Some early Checkendon documents, by Rev. A. H. Cooke; The Beaver monument in Wokingham churchyard, by Rev. B. Long; Berkshire charters, by G. B. Grundy; Wokingham, by A. T. Heelas.

Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, vol. 44, contains:—Creswell caves, by J. W. Jackson; The Boydell effigy at Grappenhall, by J. J. Phelps; The old forests of Cheshire, by Mabel

Woodcock; A limewood carving at Dunham Massey Hall, by J. Swarbrick; The early days of coal gas as an illuminant, by M. A. Gibson; The Comberback (Cheshire) version of the Soul-caking play, by A. W. Boyd; Hatherlow chapel baptismal register, by G. R. Axon; A seventeenth century bell at Tonge, near Middleton, by F. H. Cheetham.

Sussex Notes and Queries, vol. 2, no. 5, contains:—The Newchapel-Selsfield-Hassocks Roman road, by I. D. Margary; A litigious anchorite, by L. F. Salzman; Horsham churchwardens' account book, by R. Garraway Rice; Church of St. Andrew, Beddingham; Sussex entries in London parish registers, by W. H. Challen; A Sussex stone implement and primitive rope-making; Church plate items, by W. D. Peckham; Tithes belonging to Lewes friars, 1547; Guns bought for Eastbourne; Lucky stones; Sussex furnaces and forges in 1717; A stone rubber, by A. Ponsonby; Photomicrographs of wood sections; Roman pottery at ancient cinder-heaps, by E. Straker; A Lewknor seal, by F. Lambarde; Hamsey church; Glyndebourne household memoranda; A severe gale in 1735; An old pack road at Steyning, by H. C. Evans; Pevensey castle keep; Sussex dialect, addenda, by F. Harrison; Dunkin collection, British Museum; The chancel arch of Hardham church, by E. Towry Whyte; A Bodiam charter, 1330; Manor of Alciston.

Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 58, part 2, contains:—Dates of texts in the book of Armagh relating to St. Patrick, by E. MacNeill; Taghmon church, co. Westmeath, by H. G. Leask; The first battle of Magh Turedh, by H. Morris; The manor of Blessington, by T. U. Sadleir; The ancient churches of the deanery of Wicklow, by Rev. M. V. Ronan; Two chief governors of Ireland at the same time, by H. Wood; Dublin street names, Ladies Lane, Molesworth street, Summerhill, by E. J. French; Dublin, grant of water, by E. J. French; St Catherine's Well, Drumcondra; Everard tomb, Fethard, co. Tipperary, by E. O'Leary; Find of Bronze Age urns in co. Antrim, by A. M. D'Evelyn; Colonel Terence Kavanagh, by W. O. Cavenagh; John B. Kavanagh, Baron Gniditz, by the Marquess MacSwiney; The 'Roscommon' brooch.

Journal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society, vol. 10, no. 6, contains:—Some notes on Leixlip, by T. U. Sadleir; Old proprietors in Straffan and Nishtown, by Rev. M. Devitt; The footbridge at Celbridge abbey, by Rev. M. Devitt; Kildare tokens; Segrave's castle; William Aylmer's military services in South America.

The Indian Antiquary, February 1929, contains:—The date of Bhaskara Ravi Varman, by T. K. Joseph; The empire of Orissa, by Prof. R. D. Banerji; Plosives in Dravidian, by L. V. Ramaswami Ayyar; Archaeological progress, by Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar; Ancient South Indian history, by S. K. Vatsa; English translations of the Bhagavadgita, by N. K. Bhattasali; Notes on the seven pagodas, iii, by Prof. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar.

March 1929 contains: Hindu and non-Hindu elements in the Katha Sarit Sagara, by Sir R. C. Temple; William Irvine and Maharaja Ajitsingh, by Sahityacharya Pandit Bisheshwarnath Reu; Sir William

Norris and the Jesuits, by Harihar Das; A note on two inscriptions of the third century A. D., by R. R. Halder; Note on archaeological explorations in Waziristan and Northern Baluchistan, by Sir Aurel Stein; Some ancient Sanskrit verses used to-day, by E. J. Janvier; To the east of Samatata (S.E. Bengal), by Sir R. C. Temple; Alexander's campaign on the Indian North-West Frontier, by Sir Aurel Stein.

April 1929 contains:—The Empire of Orissa, by Prof. R. D. Banerji; The mission of George Weldon and Abraham Navarro to the court of Aurangzeb, by Harihar Das; The power of magic in Bengal, by Biren Bonnerjea; Sacrifice of twins for rains, by Sir R. C. Temple; Alexander's campaign on the Indian North-West Frontier, by Sir Aurel Stein.

Ceylon Journal of Science, Section G, vol. 2, part 1, includes:—Archaeological summary, by A. M. Hocart; Epigraphical summary, by S. Paranavitane; Mahayanism in Ceylon, by S. Paranavitane.

Bulletin of the Royal Ontario Museum, January 1929, contains:—A cocoanut goblet; Greek black-figured plate; A Roman-British collection; Archaic Greek terra-cotta statuette; A Viking sword from Vauxhall Bridge; Minoan and Greek gems; An Etruscan bronze mirror; An inscribed wooden writing tablet.

American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 33, no. 1, contains:—The genesis of the Greek black glaze, by C. F. Binns and A. D. Fraser; The provenance of the open rho in the Christian monograms, by M. A. Frantz; Silk in Greece, by Gisela M. A. Richter; The temple of Dagon at Beth-shan, by G. P. Hedley; *I. G.*, I², 302, lines 35-47, by A. B. West; A bronze statuette, by Caroline M. Galt; A preliminary report on the excavations at Olynthos, by D. M. Robinson; The Theatre at Corinth, by R. Stillwell.

The Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research, vol. 8, contains:—Southern Kurdistan in the Annals of Ashurnasirpal and to-day, by E. A. Speiser; Miscellaneous antiquities from Southern Babylonia, by R. P. Dougherty; The American Palestine Exploration Society, by W. J. Moulton; On the so-called Sumero-Indian seals, by G. A. Barton.

Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, February, 1929, includes:—Eight fragments of fifteenth-century tapestry.

April 1929 includes:—Andhra sculptures, by A. Coomaraswamy; A very ancient Indian seal, by A. Coomaraswamy.

Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, band 59, heft 1, includes:—Old European and old Oceanic parallels, by J. Loewenthal; A phallus beaker, by L. Mattula; The problems of prehistoric Hallstatt, by J. Bayer.

Wiener Prähistorische Zeitschrift, vol. 15, part 2, contains:—Dr. Frist's reply to Dr. Much's article on 'Sigmund Frist and German archaeology' in vol. 15, part 1 of this series, with a further reply by Dr. Much; Prehistoric salt mining and the Hallstatt Salzberg, by E. Hofman and F. Morton; Prehistoric finds in the Hartberg district in Steiermark, by R. Pittioni; Hallstatt and La Tène skulls from Güns and Ordod Babot (Hungary), by V. Lebzelter; A flat grave of the early Hallstatt age in St. Martin near Lofer, by O. Klose; Grave finds of the Urn-field

period at Morzg near Salzburg, by M. Hell; Chieftains' graves in the Altai district, by M. Grjaznoff.

Académie Royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la Commission Royale d'Histoire, tome 92, bulletin 3, contains:—The beginnings of the Austrian legation at Brussels: letters from the Count of Dietrichstein, 1833–4, by A. de Ridder.

Bulletin des Musées Royaux, Parc du Cinquantenaire, March 1929, includes:—A latten dish from Aix-la-Chapelle, by M. Laurent: The ciborium of Baudouin de Villerec; The ruins of Apamea in Syria, by F. Mayence.

Pamatky Archeologické, vol. 35, contains:—Pottery of Aunjetitz type in Bohemia, by A. Stocky; A cemetery with crouched skeletons of the first Bronze Age period (Aunjetitz culture) at Polepy near Kolin, by F. Dvorak; Minor prehistoric excavations in Bohemia, by J. Böhm; Miniatures illustrating the last journey of the Emperor Charles IV in France, by J. Cibulka; The genealogy of the masters of Gmund, by K. Chytil; The history of Czech Baroque architecture, by O. Stefan; The Codex Gigas, a Bohemian manuscript in the Royal Library, Stockholm, by A. Friedl; Bohemian round churches, by V. Birnbaum; The quire stalls of Kutna Hora, by O. Hejnic; Prehistoric discoveries in the 'Terrier du renard' cave, by J. Skutil; The Moravian palaeolithic period, by J. Skutil; The wolf as the food of diluvial man, by J. Skutil; Palaeolithic objects from the Balcar rock in Moravia, by J. Skutil; The stratification of the more recent Cenozoic period, by J. Petrbok; An amphora from Mocovice, by F. Skrdle; Study of the Knoviz Bronze Age, by F. C. Friedrich; A La Tène settlement at Mocovice, by F. Skrdle; A Slav burial at Bohnsovice, by L. Jansova; The tumuli at Lomec, by L. Jansova; New discoveries of the Aunjetitz culture in Bohemia, by J. Böhm; An archaeological discovery in 1629, by J. V. Simak; The tumuli at Cernikov, by B. Dubsky; Flat graves of the late Bronze Age at Staré Kestrany, by B. Dubsky; Flat graves at Rohozna, by B. Dubsky; Hallstatt bracelets found at Pisek, by B. Dubsky; The origin of fortified stations in the Otava basin, by B. Dubsky; Prehistoric settlement of Lhota Kapsova, by B. Dubsky; Hallstatt settlement and flat graves at Sedlikovice, by B. Dubsky; The literature of the Renaissance details of the Vladislav portion of the castle of Prague, by C. Chytil; Documents relating to the building of the Lobkovicz Palace in the castle of Prague, by A. Lewiova; Documents relating to the château of Bechyne, by A. Birnbaum; Discovery of a 'sopraporta' of the year 1578 in the château of Svijany, by J. V. Simak; Neolithic pottery from Mocovice, by F. Skrdle; A La Tène settlement at Repice, by B. Dubsky; Byzantine earrings in Bohemia, by L. Niederle; Finds of the Aunjetitz culture in the neighbourhood of Kolin, by F. Dvorak; Pre-Roman bronze vessels in Czechoslovakia, by M. Grbic; The monument at Jaromer by Bernard Braun, by A. Matejcek; The triptych in the chapel of St. Venceslas at Znojmo, by E. Winkler and F. Kieslinger; The 'Troja' château near Prague, by A. Birnbaum; The Codex of archbishop Jean de Jenstejn in the Vatican Library, by A. Friedl;

Seventeenth-century Bohemian watermarks, by F. Zuman; The portrait of Anna Cernohorska de Boskovice in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, by K. Svoboda; The architectural style of Kilien Ignace Dienzenhofer, by O. Stefan; Hoard of stone axes from Podebrady, by J. Hellich; Stone implements recently found near Caslav, by F. Skrdle; An amphora from Mocovice, by F. Skrdle; Pottery from Mocovice, by F. Skrdle; Punctured pottery from Holedec, by J. Neustupny; Crouched burials at Patek, by J. Hellich; Early Bronze Age finds at Blsany, by V. Ctrnact; Graves of the Aunjetitz period at Sadska, by J. Hellich; Bronze spiral armlet of the Aunjetitz period from Podebrady, by J. Hellich; A Lusatian grave at Opolany, by J. Hellich; Pottery from a Lusatian settlement and graves at Oumyslovice, by J. Hellich; Bronze Age grave at Topelec, by B. Dubsy; Bronze Age objects found in the neighbourhood of Pisek, by B. Dubsy; A fortified station at Zborovice, by B. Dubsy; A La Tène grave at Slavec, by J. Hellich; A peculiarly ornamented La Tène vase from Velké Opolany, by J. Hellich; A La Tène grave at Na Starych Badrech, near Opolany, by J. Hellich; A denarius of Nerva from Opolany, by J. Hellich; Slav graves at Chotusice, by F. Skrdle; A Slav cemetery near Caslav, by F. Skrdle; Protohistoric graves at Hloubetin, by M. Malina; The Slavs in Hungary, by J. Eisner; Remains of a Romanesque chapel in the château of Blatna, by K. Fiala; A carved tympanum in the church at Hostiné, by C. Langer; An Empire interior in the Melnik museum, by B. Cermak; Sculptured ornaments in the Prasna brana at Prague, by A. Cechner; Pewter vessels in the Melnik museum, by B. Cermak; The round church at Stonarov, by V. Richter; Tombs in the church of Novy Knin, by L. Kopacek; An ornamented pewter plate dated 1770, by J. Hellich; Documentary history of the Château Troja, by A. Birnbaum; List of artists from the Archives of the National Museum, by A. Birnbaum; Documents illustrating the history of the town of Golcuv Jenikow and the chatelet at Viacice, by A. Birnbaum; Forged antique inscriptions in Bohemia, by J. Skutil; Documents relating to the convent of the Order of St. François de Paule at Staromestské, by V. Pohl.

Mémoires de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France, vol. 77, contains: Gaulish antennae swords, by the Marquis de Baye; The Roman law of the exposure of infants and the Gnomon of the Idiologue, by J. Carcopino; The metrical inscription in the Romanesque cloister at Vaison, by L. Halkin; Some fourteenth-century views of Paris in a breviary in the municipal library at Châteauroux, by J. Hubert; The Neolithic idol without a mouth: silence and death amongst the Latins and insular Celts, by J. Loth; The lady and the unicorn, by H. Martin; The gold coinage and payments to the public debt in the Constantinian epoch, by F. Martroye; Fragment of a Roman mosaic from Sousse (Tunis) preserved in the United States, by A. Merlin; Illustrations in the great Mortuary Roll of Notre Dame, Paris, by M. Prinnet; Notes on the tombs at Saint Denis, by H. Stein.

Bulletin de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France, 1928, part 1, contains: Fragment of an Attic cup found in the Camargne, by J.

Carcopino; The monogram of Olivier de Clisson, by J. de Martinière; The Gothic vault, by J. Formigé.

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Revue Archéologique, vol. 28, Nov.-Dec. 1928, contains:—The 'Pyrgoi' of Teos, by Y. Béquignon; The cults of Cybele and Mithra in connexion with some inscriptions from Dalmatia, by J. Zeiller; An attempt to classify the Hallstatt period in Franche-Comté, by M. Piroutet; The evolution of ancient Rome, by C. Jullian; The cathedral of Strasbourg, by A. Hallays; Bibliography of ancient Roman inscriptions, by R. Cagnat and M. Besnier.

Bulletin Monumental, vol. 77, part 3-4, contains:—The chapel of the château of Pagny, by H. David; English fifteenth-century alabasters in Lower Normandy, by A. Rostand; Notre Dame de la Roche and

Montfort L'Amaury, by A. Rhein; The seventh centenary of 'La Merveille': excursion to Mont Saint-Michel, Saint Malo, the Château of Combourg and Dol; The quire of the cathedral of Le Mans, by H. Stein; Statues from the portal at Charroux, by M. Aubert; Congress at Mons, by J. Banchereau.

Congrès Archéologique de France: The Report of the 80th meeting held at Périgueux in 1928 contains:—Vésone, the Roman town, the city wall, the château Barrière and the theatres, by Marquis de Fayolle; The church of Saint-Front, by M. Aubert; The former cathedral of Saint-Étienne, by Marquis de Fayolle; The chapel of Saint-Jean of the ancient bishopric of Périgueux, by Canon Roux; Renaissance houses in Périgueux, by P. Vitry; The Périgord Museum, by Marquis de Fayolle; Trémoleto, by F. Deshoulières; Montpazier, by G. Lavergne and J. Banchereau; Beaumont-du-Périgord, by F. Deshoulières; Saint-Avit-Sénieur, by J. Banchereau; Cadouin, by M. Aubert; Agonac, by Canon Roux; Saint Jean-de-Côle, by F. Deshoulières; Thiviers, by F. Deshoulières; The château of Hautefort, by P. Vitry; The château of Bories, by P. Vitry; Cénac, by J. Banchereau; Domme, by G. Lavergne and J. Banchereau; Souillac, by M. Aubert; Sarlat, by F. Deshoulières; Chancelade, by F. Deshoulières; Lisle, by F. Deshoulières; The château of Bourdeilles, by G. Lavergne; Brantôme, by F. Deshoulières; Vieux-Mareuil, by J. Banchereau; The churches of Grand-Brassac, Paussac, and Montagrier, by Marquis de Fayolle; The Romanesque churches of Périgord, by M. Aubert.

Aréthuse, vol. 6, no. 1, includes:—A study of the coinage of Corinth, by O. E. Ravel; The Scythian find from Zoldhalompuszt, by N. Fettich; Mexican engraved stones, by H. Classens.

Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, no. 278, contains:—Armorial of families contained in the *Épigraphie ancienne* of Saint-Omer, with notes and additions to the *Épigraphie*, by R. Rodière.

Hespéris, vol. 8, part 1, contains:—Old mining operations in North Africa, by S. Gsell; The house of Louis de Chénier, French consul at Salé (1767–1782), by P. de Cenival; The Fârisiya or the beginning of the Hafaïde dynasty under Ibn Qonfod of Constantine, by M. Ben Cheneb; The first mention of the cola nut in Arabian materia medica, by Dr. H. P. J. Renaud; Proverbs and sayings of the Arabs of Rabat, by L. Brunot.

Nassauische Annalen, Band 49, contains:—The religious views of the Barons von Stein, by W. Schneider; The Rübsame family of Merenberg, by R. Schäfer; The position of the castle of Fürsteneck, by W. Holz; A municipal loan for Elz, by E. Schaus; Christian Ful in Idstein, by H. Schrohe; The share of St. Elizabeth of Schöna in the creation of the Ursula legend, by T. Schneider.

Nassauische Heimatblätter, Band 29, includes:—Stone seated figure of a regular priest in the Wiesbaden museum, by J. Harms; The boundaries of Bleidenstadt in 812, by G. Lüstner; Albert Keuchen and Helen of Mecklenberg, duchess of Orleans, by W. Hofman; Renaissance sculpture

in Nassau, by Dr. Heubach; A medieval legend as a contribution to the early history of Villmars, by K. May; The history of potato cultivation in Westerwald, by L. Hörpel; Further notes on the age of the abbey church of Marienstatt, by G. Wellstein; History of the Westerwald state armaments, by L. Hörpel; The vindication of Count Balthasar of Nassau-Idstein, by M. Ziemer; The castle of Eltville, a creation of archbishop Baldwin of Trier and his opponent Henry of Virneburg, by H. Otto; A sixteenth-century order for the hospital of Gronau, by M. Sponheimer.

Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen uit 'S Rijksmuseum van oudheden te Leiden, vol. 9, part 2, contains:—A mummy covering of the Graeco-Roman period, by W. D. v. Wijngaarden; Bronze statue of an athlete, by J. P. J. Brants; Microliths, by F. C. Bursch; The cemetery of Wageningen, by J. H. Holwerda.

Notizie degli Scavi, ser. vi, vol. iv, fasc. 7-9 (1928). Aquileia, Find of 200 denarii, mostly first century B. C., by G. Brusin; Grado, Roman inscriptions discovered during the restoration of the Duomo and other buildings, one relating to the restoration and endowment of baths at Altinum (early second century A. D.), and a well-preserved mosaic floor in the church of S. Maria with inscriptions of donors (fifth or sixth century), by the same; Collalbo (near Bolzano), a fortified prehistoric settlement on a hill with remains of a wooden platform and hut in a pond, pottery, metal objects, etc., by E. Ghislanzoni; Bertinoro, Remains of an enclosed Roman well connected with a mineral spring, and part of a terra-cotta distributor, by A. Negrioli; Fiesole, in addition to those excavated in 1917, a fourth tomb (late fourth or early fifth century B. C.) has been discovered in the Via del Bargellino. Civitella in Val di Chiana (Arezzo), find of 250 denarii (third to first century B. C.), by A. Minto; Compagnano di Roma, Roman graves and minor antiquities, by E. Stefani; Bolsena, Bronze votive objects (fourth century B. C.), models of a country cart, sacrificial axe, and knife, by R. Paribeni. The following discoveries in Rome and its neighbourhood are described by R. Paribeni: From the Forum of Trajan the honorary inscription of a great official of the third century (the name is missing), who held a command *bello Aquileiensi*, i. e. the suppression of Maximinus in 238. Via Labicana, a sarcophagus front representing a provincial governor with military attendants and trophies, and recalling the sculptures of the Column of M. Aurelius. This carved front belongs to an outer case which enclosed the sarcophagus proper. Castel Gandolfo, marble copies (now in the Mus. Nazionale) of one of the Korai of the Erechtheum and of the bearded Dionysus (Sardanapalus) in the Vatican. Tivoli, remains of an important tomb and inscription mentioning P. Marcius Gallus, tribune of the Legio X gemina pia fidelis. Ferentino, Discovery of remains of the theatre (age of Trajan-Hadrian), by A. Bartoli. M. Della Corte describes the following finds: Arpino, travertine pavement and fragment of mosaic from the site of the Forum; Teanum, another portion of the pre-Roman wall, similar to that discovered in 1925, and a Hellenistic tomb with vases like those of the necropolis found in 1910

(*Mon. Ant.* xx); Pompeii (Borzo Marinaro), remains of buildings connected with the port of Pompeii, including wine and oil jars and objects belonging to the fishing industry; Valle di Pompeii, outside the Porta Stabiana, a Samnite and two Roman burials with figured vases, and various discoveries in the same region, including two examples of a 'villa rustica' buried in the eruption of 79; Nola, summary of the results of a recent inspection of the ancient remains in the town; Atripalda, discoveries on the site of Abellinum, including a sepulchral relief with four portraits, some epitaphs, and an inscription in honour of P. Catienus Sabinus the patron of the town; Avella, among the antiquities of Abella are remains of the amphitheatre, fragments of inscriptions, and the fine marble frame of a medallion of L. Sitrius Modestus. Passo Corese, lead pipe with name of S. Baius Pudens (known from his epitaph as an equestrian official under Commodus) followed by *pp*, which R. Paribeni would expand as *praefecti praetorio*. Monteleone Sabino, a series of inscriptions (one dated A. D. 60) belonging to a sanctuary of Silvanus, with list of names of the *familia Silvani* and the *lex familiae*, by R. Paribeni. Ielsi, minor antiquities and coins, by M. Della Corte. Sardinia, Nule (Sassari), find of twenty-one well-preserved bronze axes ('accette') of the nuragic age, by A. Taramelli.

Rendiconti della R. Accademia dei Lincei, ser. vi, vol. iv, fasc. 5 and 6 (May, June 1928). The treatise on Latin orthography by Vittorino da Fette (1373-1446) and the School of Padua, by R. Sabbadini; Syriac text of the Encheiridion of James of Edessa transcribed from Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 12154 with translation, by G. Furlani; Fra Tommaso Campanella and the original Lincei, by G. Gabrieli; Oriental influence in Roman law, by P. Bonifante; The idea of riches in Epicurus, by F. Castaldi; The philosophy of Nicolo da Cusa (1401-64), by M. Losacco; *Miscellanea etymologica* (Greek and Latin), by V. Pisani; Memoir of G. de Petra (1841-1925), formerly Director of the Naples Museum, by A. Sogliano.

Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts, Roemische Abteilung, xliii (1928), pts. 1, 2. A. M. Schneider: The entrance to the crypt of the Flavii in the Catacomb of Domitilla, which De Rossi ascribed to the end of the first century, really belongs to the second, and there is no evidence for connecting the Christian Flavii with it. J. Jüthner on representations in ancient art of the dumb-bells grasped by the hands in various gymnastic exercises. Fr. W. von Bissing reviews the Sardinian bronzes, which appear to be an independent development, though the process of casting was probably derived from the Aegean. F. Messerschmidt on an Etruscan stone cinerary urn from Chiusi in the British Museum. K. Kübler discusses a Dionysiac scene of Herakles with satyrs and a maenad, represented in various works of art of the Imperial age, among which is a bronze vase in the British Museum.

Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskabs: Skrifter, 1928, includes:—Eleventh century architecture in Trondhjem, by J. Meyer; St. Olaf in Småland, by W. Anderson.

Academia das Sciências de Lisboa: Jornal de Ciências Matemáticas,

Físicas e Naturais, Tâno, 24, includes:—The astrolabe of the Geographical Society of Lisbon, by L. Pereira da Silva.

Academia das Ciências de Lisboa : Boletim da Segunda Classe, vol. 16, includes:—The English translation of the *Livro* of Duarte Barbosa by Manzel Longworth Dames, by R. Dalgado; The tomb of Tomé de Sousa, by P. de Azevedo; List of the captains and ships which sailed on the discovery of the Indies, by E. de Vasconcellos; Brazil and Santa Iria, by V. Guimaraes; An attempt to identify the animal called *Zeuro* in medieval documents, by J. J. Nunes; Portuguese animal place-names, by J. J. Nunes; A political agent of the Marques de Pombal, by P. de Azevedo; Riba d'Ave, a topographical study, by J. Leite de Vasconcellos; The evolution of the Portuguese language, by J. J. Nunes; Pombal's reform of the University of Coimbra in 1792, by A. Ferrão.

Volume 17 includes:—The origin and progress of painting in Ethiopia, by F. M. E. Pereira; A mission of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire in Spain and Portugal in 1808, by J. B. Ferreira; A literary censorship during Pombal's governorship, by A. Ferrão; A history of the Academy of Sciences, by C. Aires.

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- *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, 1925-26. Edited by J. F. Blakiston. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xv+306, with 69 plates. Calcutta, 1928. Rupees 34.6 or 53s.
- *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, no. 36. The Dolmens of the Pulney Hills. By the Rev. A. Anglade, S.J., and the Rev. L. V. Newton, S.J. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. Pp. viii+13, with 7 plates. Calcutta, 1928. Rupees 2.4 or 4s.
- *Supplement to the Annual Report on South-Indian Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March 1927. Stone inscriptions of the Bombay-Karnatak copied during the year 1926-27. $13\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. ii+18. Madras, 1928. As. 13 or 1s. 3d.

Manuscripts.

- *The Bestiary: being a reproduction in full of the Manuscript II. 4. 26 in the University Library, Cambridge, with supplementary plates from other manuscripts of English origin, and a preliminary study of the Latin Bestiary as current in England. Edited for the Roxburghe Club by M. R. James, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A. $12\frac{1}{4} \times 9$. Pp. xii+59, with 167 plates. Oxford: printed for the Roxburghe Club by John Johnson at the University Press, 1928.

Monuments.

- *Tombs and portraits of the Popes of the Middle Ages. By Mgr. H. K. Mann. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7$. Pp. viii+152. London: Sheed & Ward. n.d. 15s.

Music.

- *A history of Arabian music to the thirteenth century. By Henry George Farmer, M.A., Ph.D., M.R.A.S. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvii+264. London: Luzac, 1929. 15s.
- *Victoria and Albert Museum. A Picture Book of Keyboard Musical Instruments. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5$. Pp. 24. London: Stationery Office, 1929. 6d.

Plate.

- *Victoria and Albert Museum. A Picture Book of English Domestic Silver. Part i, 14th-16th century. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5$. Pp. 24. London: Stationery Office, 1929. 6d.

Prehistoric Archaeology.

- *River Drift Man and Hafted implements. By E. Hugh Kitchin, M.A., M.B. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 15. Printed by Mate, Bournemouth, 1929.
- *The Horniman Museum. War and the Chase. A handbook to the collection of weapons of savage, barbaric, and civilised peoples. 2nd edition. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 85. London County Council, 1929. 6d.
- *Arqueología Española. Por José R. Mélida. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 418. Barcelona: Editorial Labor, S.A. 1929.
- *Poignards, Rapières et Épées de l'Âge du Bronze. Par Léon Coutil. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 100. Reprint *L'Homme Préhistorique*, 1926-7-8. Le Mans, 1928.
- *Prähistorische Flachgräber bei Gemeinlebarn in Niederösterreich. Von Josef Szombathy. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iii+78. Berlin and Leipzig: de Gruyter, 1929. 18 marks.
- *La Trouaille Scythe de Zöldhalompusztá près de Miskolc, Hongrie. Par Nándor Fettich. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 46. *Archaeologia Hungarica*, iii. Budapest: Stemmer, 1928. 20 Pengő.

Religion.

- *Primitive beliefs in the North-East of Scotland. By J. M. McPherson, B.D. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xii+310. London: Longmans, 1929. 12s. 6d.

Roman Archaeology.

- *Roman Africa, A series of lectures delivered in February and March 1922, by Professor M. Albertini. Translated by G. P. Churchill, C.B.E., F.S.A. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6$. Pp. 66. Algiers. Pfister, 1927.
- *Art in Ancient Rome. By Eugénie Strong. In two volumes. $7 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xvi+199; viii+221. London: Heinemann, 1929. 10s. each volume.
- *Freedmen in the Early Roman Empire. By A. M. Duff. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xii+252. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1928. 12s. 6d.

Scandinavian Archaeology.

- *Kårstad-ristningen runer og helleristninger. Av Magnus Olsen og Haakon Shetelig. 9×6 . Pp. 66. Bergens Museums Årbok 1929. Historisk-antikvarisk rekke, no. 1.
- *Vikingetidens Smykker utgit av Stavanger Museum. Av Jan Petersen. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8$. Pp. iv+222. Stavanger: Dreyers Grafiske Anstalt, 1928.

Sculpture.

- *Classical Sculpture. By A. W. Lawrence. $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 419 and 160 plates. London: Cape, 1929. 15s.
- *The George Eumorfopoulos Collection. Catalogue of the Chinese and Korean bronzes, sculpture, jades, jewellery, and miscellaneous objects. By W. Percival Yetts. Vol. 1, Bronzes: Ritual and other vessels, weapons, etc. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xii+89, with 75 plates. London: Benn, 1929. £12 12s.

Textiles.

- *Elizabethan Sheldon Tapestries. By John Humphreys, M.A., F.S.A. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 27. Oxford University Press; London: Milford, 1929. 10s. 6d.
- *Victoria and Albert Museum. A Picture Book of English Embroideries. Part IV, Chair Seats. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. 24. London: Stationery Office, 1929. 6d.
- *Victoria and Albert Museum. Brief Guide to the Persian Embroideries. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5$. Pp. 19, with 17 plates. London: Stationery Office, 1929. 9d.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 7th February 1929. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Mr. F. R. Hiorns was admitted a Fellow.

A letter was read from Mrs. R. C. Fowler thanking the Fellows for the message of sympathy sent to her on the death of her husband.

Mr. O. C. Raphael, F.S.A., exhibited a bronze figure of an Ibex (p. 217).

The following were elected Fellows: Mr. Herbert Maxwell Wood, Mr. Harold St. George Gray, Dr. Walter Henry Brazil, Mr. Henry Selby Liesching, Mr. George Charles Foveaux Hayter, Mr. Alan John Bayard Wace, Mr. Malcolm Henry Ikin Letts, Mr. Alfred George Francis, Mr. Percival Boyd, Mr. Edward Hugh Norris Wilde, Mr. Frederick Bradbury, and Mr. Reginald Leslie Hine.

Thursday, 14th February 1929. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows: Mr. M. H. I. Letts, Mr. H. S. Liesching, Mr. A. J. B. Wace, Mr. A. G. Francis, and Mr. G. C. F. Hayter.

The President referred to the death of Sir Charles Hercules Read, sometime President of the Society, and moved that the Secretary be instructed to write a letter of condolence to Lady Read and her family on behalf of the Society.

The motion was carried unanimously, the Fellows signifying their assent by rising in their places.

Dr. J. G. Andersson, Keeper of the East Asiatic collections, Stockholm, read a paper on the Highway of Eurasia.

Thursday, 21st February 1929. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the President for his gift of *The Bestiary*, edited for the Roxburghe Club by the Provost of Eton.

The following were admitted Fellows: Mr. R. L. Hine, Mr. E. H. N. Norris, Mr. P. Boyd, Mr. F. Bradbury, and Lt.-Col. J. V. Gray.

Mr. P. M. C. Kermodé, Local Secretary, read papers on a Ship burial in the Isle of Man and on a stone pillar with line engravings of reindeer from the Isle of Man.

Thursday, 28th February 1929. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos, F.S.A., for his gift of the first volume of the Catalogue of the Chinese and Korean bronzes in his collection.

Mr. H. M. Wood was admitted a Fellow.

Dr. Tancred Borenius read a paper on the Iconography of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

Thursday, 7th March 1929. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Dr. W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A., exhibited alabaster tables of St. John Baptist preaching, and of St. Sebastian, and an ivory sceptre (?) with the arms of Saxony and Poland.

The following were elected Fellows: Mr. George Andrews Moriarty, Lt.-Col. Charles Douglas Drew, Major Charles Edward Breese, Mr. Alan Roger Martin, Capt. Christopher Maurice Hussey Pearce, Rev. Percy George Langdon, Mr. Paul Kenneth Baillie Reynolds, Mr. Richard Wyatt Hutchinson, Dr. Eliot Cecil Curwen, Mr. Glen Arthur Taylor, and Lt.-Col. Francis Beville Prideaux.

Thursday, 14th March 1929. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows: Mr. H. St. George Gray, Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, Mr. R. W. Hutchinson, Dr. F. H. Fairweather, Capt. C. M. H. Pearce, and Mr. G. A. Moriarty.

Canon Livett, F.S.A., read a paper on an unnamed basilica in Rome and the excavation of Stone church, Faversham.

Thursday, 21st March 1929. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows: Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart., Miss E. Jeffries Davis, Mr. A. R. Martin, Major E. R. Cooper, and Rev. P. G. Langdon.

Mr. J. W. Walker, F.S.A., read a paper on Roman finds at Didcot and Aston Tirrold.

Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds, F.S.A., exhibited four bronze implements recently presented to the Ashmolean Museum from Wirksworth, Sherwood Forest, Grinsley, and Westmeath, formerly in the possession of Hayman Rooke, F.S.A., and communicated to the Society in 1796 and 1802.

Dr. R. T. Gunther read a paper on the Astrolabium Uranicum of John Blagrove.

Mr. Reginald Smith, Vice-President, read a paper on Celtic bronze vessels from Eastern France.

Thursday, 11th April 1929. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows: Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew, Dr. E. C. Curwen, Mr. G. A. Taylor, and Mr. P. K. Baillie Reynolds.

Mr. C. F. Tebbutt read a paper on remains of a late Saxon hut found at St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.

Prebendary Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., read a paper on some further fraternity letters, with observations thereon.

Thursday, 18th April 1929. Mr. J. A. Gotch, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1928 was read, and thanks were voted to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

Mr. J. G. Mann, F.S.A., read a paper on Armour of the Italian wars and the Maximilian period.

Anniversary Meeting: Tuesday, 23rd April 1929, St. George's Day.
The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Messrs. Edward Neil Baynes and Clement Oswald Skilbeck were appointed Scrutators of the Ballot.

The following report of the Council for the year 1928-9 was read:—

The Council has the honour to make the following report on the work of the Society during the past year.

Research.—The excavations at Richborough under the supervision of Mr. Bushe-Fox were in progress during August and September with satisfactory results, and the usual report will be submitted to the Society in May. At Lydney, Gloucestershire, with the permission and assistance of the owner, Lord Bledisloe, Dr. Wheeler and Col. Hawley began the excavation of the earthworks, Roman settlement, and Celtic temple, which had been examined in the last century. A report on the work was read in February. Both this and the Richborough excavations were to a great extent financed from the fund so generously put at the Society's disposal by the same anonymous donor who has given such valuable assistance in past years. The Society has also been able to assist excavations in other parts of the country both from the Research Fund and from this special fund.

The necessity for a more thorough supervision of excavations in the City of London has for a long time had the particular attention of the Council, which is now able to report that by means of a fund initiated by our Fellow Mr. Holland-Martin and subscribed to by many important bodies in the City, it has been possible to put this supervision on a satisfactory footing. Mr. Eric Birley, late scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford, was appointed the Society's investigator in August last, and has been able to keep a careful watch on the more important excavations, working throughout in the closest co-operation with the Guildhall authorities. Mr. Birley unfortunately found it necessary to resign his appointment in March, and Mr. G. C. Dunning, Franks Student, has been appointed to succeed him.

Library. The Subject Catalogue has made rapid progress during the past year and the new Author Catalogue is nearing completion. A large number of books has been purchased, in great measure owing to the grant from the Carnegie Trust, to which the progress in the cataloguing is also largely attributable.

The number of persons using the library, both Fellows and others, shows no diminution, and the number of books borrowed, excluding those lent to the Central Library for Students, is larger than last year.

The following books, other than those sent for review, have been presented during the past year:—

From the Authors:

L'Église Saint-Front de Périgueux, by Marcel Aubert.

Historical Notes on the village of Weston-super-Mare, by E. E. Baker, F.S.A.

- Arms and blazons of the colleges of Oxford, by F. P. Barnard, F.S.A., and Major T. Shepard, F.S.A.
- Gravestones in Midland churchyards, by Canon J. E. H. Blake, F.S.A.
- Particulars of the new marriage index of the Society of Genealogists, by P. Boyd, F.S.A.
- The altar of St. Nicholas, Barfreystone, by Rev. P. J. Boyer.
- Three maps of seventeenth century London, by Major N. G. Brett-James, F.S.A.
- Old Manchester clock and watchmakers, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, by F. Buckley, F.S.A.
- South Africa's past in stone and paint, by M. C. Burkitt, F.S.A.
- Preliminary report on the excavations carried out in the hippodrome of Constantinople in 1927, by S. Casson, F.S.A.
- Bell ringing orders at Preston church, 1587-8, by F. H. Cheetham, F.S.A.
- Poignards, rapières et épées de l'Âge du Bronze, by L. Coutil, Hon. F.S.A.
- The City and State, by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, President.
- The orders, decrees, and ordinances of the borough and town of Marlborough, Wilts., by B. Howard Cunnington.
- Air photography and economic history, by E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A.
- The history of West Wickham, Kent, by Rev. Sir H. L. L. Denny.
- Le Krak des Chevaliers, by Paul Deschamps, Hon. F.S.A.
- Christopher Saxton of Dunningley, his life and work, by Sir George Fordham.
- The care of county muniments, by G. Herbert Fowler.
- Hayles and Beaulieu: a brief history and guide to Hayles abbey, by Sir James Fowler.
- Scotland's Royal Line, by Grant R. Francis, F.S.A.
- A manual of Eastern Roman Law: the Procheiros Nomos, translated by E. H. Freshfield, F.S.A.
- Gloucestershire fonts, part xvii, by A. C. Fryer, F.S.A.
- Egyptian letters to the dead, by A. H. Gardiner, F.S.A.
- Bolsover castle, by R. W. Goulding, F.S.A.
- Laurence Echard, M.A., F.S.A., author and archdeacon, by R. W. Goulding, F.S.A.
- Some Louth Grammar School boys, iv, 1799-1814, by R. W. Goulding, F.S.A.
- English ecclesiastical studies, by Rose Graham, F.S.A.
- Alberbury priory, by Rose Graham, F.S.A., and A. W. Clapham, F.S.A.
- Sundials, incised dials or mass-clocks, by A. R. Green.
- Brasses in Barham church, Kent, by Ralph Griffin, Secretary.
- The romantic story of Arlette . . . with an account of Grestain abbey, by Rev. C. H. D. Grimes.
- Yorkshire charters from the Lindsay collection, by T. W. Hall.
- A seventeenth-century manuscript list of tokens, by A. Heale.
- The map of the world on Mercator's projection by Jodoens Hondius, Amsterdam, 1608, by E. Heawood.
- The position on the sheet of early watermarks, by E. Heawood.
- The castle of Ewloe and the Welsh castle plan, by W. J. Hemp, F.S.A.
- A La Tène shield from Moel Hirradug, Flintshire, by W. J. Hemp, F.S.A.
- Astley church and its stall paintings, by F. T. S. Houghton, F.S.A.
- Elizabethan Sheldon tapestries, by John Humphreys, F.S.A.
- Excavations at Corstopitum, Northumberland, by W. H. Knowles, F.S.A.
- Roberts of Kent, by Brig.-Gen. F. Lambard, F.S.A.
- Some notes on the Liverpool election of 1806, by G. W. Mathews, F.S.A.
- Die ethnische Stellung der Ostbandkeramischen Kulturen. Tocharer und Hettiter, by O. Menghin.
- The Pouré family of Oxfordshire, by G. Andrews Moriarty, F.S.A.
- Kultur och Folk i Finlands Forn tid, by C. A. Nordman.
- The Eton Ramblers Cricket Club from its foundation in 1862 until 1880, by Philip Norman, F.S.A.
- Übersicht über die Literatur des Jahres 1926, by H. Obermaier and A. Mahr.
- Kärstad-ristningen runer og helleristninger, by M. Olsen and H. Shetelig, Hon. F.S.A.
- Margidunum, by F. Oswald, F.S.A.

The practice of craniotrypesis as a mystic rite in the Carnac epoch of the neolithic period, by T. Wilson Parry, F.S.A.

Hampshire men-of-war, by J. D. Parsons.

Some records of Talland parish, by F. H. Perrycoste.

Pedigrees of Polperro, by F. H. Perrycoste.

Llansallos parish records, by F. H. Perrycoste.

The Latin kings of Jerusalem, 1099-1291, by H. Pirie-Gordon, F.S.A.

Oxford in 1710 from the travels of Zacharias Conrad von Uffenbach, by W. H. Quarrell, F.S.A., and W. J. C. Quarrell.

The second and third Seleucid coinage of Tyre, by Rev. E. Rogers, F.S.A.

Les albâtres anglais du xve siècle en Basse-Normandie, by A. Rostand.

Heraldry in the Channel Islands. i. Jersey, by Major N. V. L. Rybot, F.S.A.

Stammes-Ringen et irsk importstykke fra Vikingetiden, by H. Shetelig, Hon. F.S.A.

Queen Asa's sculptors: wood-carvings found in the Oseberg ship, by H. Shetelig, Hon. F.S.A.

A new survey of Kildrummy castle, by W. Douglas Simpson.

The hospital of St. John at Chester, by R. Stewart-Brown, F.S.A.

Romantic tales from the Punjab: new issue, vol. i, by Rev. C. Swynnerton, F.S.A.

Notes on currency and coinage among the Burmese, by Sir R. C. Temple, F.S.A.

The swan-marks of East Norfolk, by N. F. Ticehurst.

The office of master of the swans, by N. F. Ticehurst.

History of the church of St. John the Baptist, Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, and annals of the parish, by Legh Tolson, F.S.A.

A crucifix from West Farleigh, by Aymer Vallance, F.S.A.

Étude d'une classe de travaux de terre préhistoriques, by G. Vincent.

Horrors of the past, by Major A. G. Wade, F.S.A.

The Wallop family and their ancestry, by Vernon J. Watney, F.S.A.

Roman and pre-Roman antiquities in Letchworth museum, by W. P. Westell.

Excavations at Farley Heath, Albury, 1926, by S. E. Winbolt.

Ancient sculptured marbles at Bignor Park, Sussex, by S. E. Winbolt.

The collegiate church of St. Martin, Leicester, by Canon S. T. Winckley.

Lindo en Boplads fra Denmarks Yngre Stenalder, by J. Winther.

From T. W. Bagshawe, F.S.A.:

Guide to the priory church of St. Peter, Dunstable.

From the Registrar of the Standing Council of the Baronetage:

Roll of the Baronets, 1928.

From E. E. Berry:

A guide to the prehistoric rock engravings in the Italian Maritime Alps, by C. Bicknell.

From Sir Joseph Bradney, F.S.A.:

Eleven sheets of pedigrees from the press of Sir Thomas Phillips.

Genealogical collections illustrating the history of Roman Catholic families in England.

From Capt. J. V. Brett:

The early days of the Sun Fire office, by E. Baumer.

From the Trustees of the British Museum:

Catalogue of the Franks Bequest of Silver Plate.

Catalogue of Greek coins: Cyrenaica.

Catalogue of the King's Music Library: i. Handel MSS.

Two contemporary maps of Sir Francis Drake's voyage round the world, 1577, 1580.

Four maps of Great Britain designed by Matthew Paris about A. D. 1250.

Six early printed maps.

From the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral:

Canterbury Cathedral Chronicle, nos. 1 and 2.

Second annual report of the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral.

From the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust :

Report of the public museums of the British Isles, by Sir Henry Miers.
Report on American museums' work, by E. E. Lowe.

From A. W. Clapham, F.S.A. :

Histoire de la paroisse Saint-Jacques-de-la-Boucherie, by J. Meurgey.
Cartulaire de l'abbaye de La Luzerne.
The *Vita Merlini*, by J. J. Parry.

From the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, President :

The Bestiary, edited for the Roxburghe Club by M. R. James, F.S.A.

From Luke G. Dillon, F.S.A. :

Lineage of Gerald Dormer Fitzgerald Dillon.

From FitzEugene Dixon :

The collection of heraldic stained glass at Ronaele manor, Elkins Park, Pennsylvania
... described by F. Sydney Eden.

From G. Eumorfopoulos, F.S.A. :

Catalogue of the George Eumorfopoulos collection of Corean and Siamese paintings.
Catalogue of the George Eumorfopoulos collection of Chinese and Corean bronzes,
and miscellaneous objects, vol. i.

From Canon C. W. Foster, F.S.A. :

Tattershall : the manor, the castle, the church, by A. Hamilton Thompson.

From C. ffoulkes, F.S.A. :

Old London illustrated, or London in the sixteenth century, 7th edition.

From S. Gaselee, F.S.A. :

Dacia : an outline of the early civilizations of the Carpatho-Danubian countries, by
Vasile Pârvan.

From the Goldsmiths' Librarian, University of London :

Catalogue of the collection of English, Scottish, and Irish Proclamations in the
University Library.

From Ralph Griffin, Secretary :

Loeb Classical Library. Terence; Plautus.
The parish church of Kingston St. Mary, Somerset.
Some notes on Urswick church and parish, by Rev. T. N. Postlethwaite.
Notes on the old cross at Canna, by J. Cargill.
Their Majesties' Commission for the rebuilding of the cathedral church of St. Paul
in London, 1692.
Historie van alle ridderlijke en Krygs-Orders, by Adrian Schoonebeek, 1697.

From A. J. Hawkes, F.S.A. :

Catalogue of the Jubilee exhibition of early mining literature at the Wigan Public
Library.

From D. W. Herdman :

Illustrated guide to the Church Congress Exhibition, Cheltenham, 1928.

From the Secretary of State for India :

Catalogue of coins in the Indian museum, Calcutta, vol. iv.

From Brig.-Gen. F. Lambarde, F.S.A. :

Armilogia, sive ars chromocritica ... by Sylvanus Morgan, 1666.
The Wilcotes monument in Great Tew church, by W. F. Carter.

From the Director of the Rijks museum, Leyden :

Description of the ancient sculpture in the museum. i. The statues, by J. P. J. Brants.

From the London Library :

Supplement, 1920-28, to the catalogue of the London Library.

From the Keeper of the London Museum :

The Cheapside hoard of Elizabethan and Jacobean jewellery.

- From Sir Charles Longmore :
Hertfordshire County records, vol. 5.
- From Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, F.S.A. :
A sketch of the parochial history of Barley, Herts., by A. and W. H. Frere.
Mirabilia Romae, edited by G. Parthey.
Les souterrains et le trésor de S. Pierre à Rome, by Barbier de Montaul.
L'abbaye de Mont-Olivet-Majeur, by Dom Thomas.
- From Major-Gen. B. R. Mitford, F.S.A. :
The Union of Honour, by James Yorke, 1640.
- From the Director of the National Portrait Gallery :
Illustrated list of the portraits in the National Portrait Gallery.
- From A. Todd Phillips :
History of the ancient synagogue of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews, by Dr. M. Gaster.
- From the Geographical Society of Rio de Janeiro :
Geographia do Brasil, vol. ix, pt. 1.
Revista da Sociedade de Geographia, vol. xxxi.
- From H. Sands, F.S.A. :
The last age of Roman Britain, by E. Foord.
Domesday Book of the county of York, by Rev. W. Bawdwen, 1809.
- From the Society :
Publications of the Clan Lindsay Society, vol iii, no. 11.
- From the Society :
Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society, 1926-7.
- From Messrs. Spiers and Sons, Ltd. :
Historical notes on the site of King William Street House, London, E.C. 4, by Q. Waddington.
- From Mill Stephenson, F.S.A. :
The heraldry of the churches of the West Riding of Yorkshire, by J. Harvey Bloom.
A new and complete history of . . . Kingston-upon-Hull, by G. Hadley, 1788.
The Civil War in Hampshire (1642-5), the story of Basing House, by G. N. Godwin.
- From Mrs. Yates Thompson, in memory of her husband :
Illustrations of one hundred MSS. in the library of Henry Yates Thompson, vols. i, v, vi, and vii.
A descriptive catalogue of fourteen illuminated MSS. in the library of Henry Yates Thompson, vol. iv.
- From Aymer Vallance, F.S.A. :
Wingham church, by A. Hussey and A. H. Taylor.
- From the Victoria and Albert Museum :
Catalogue of the Schreiber collection, i. Porcelain.
Brief guide to the Persian embroideries.
A picture book of Early Victorian paintings.
A picture book of English embroideries.
A picture book of English mirrors.
A picture book of domestic silver.
A picture book of keyboard musical instruments.
A picture book of Turkish pottery.
- From Miss M. K. G. Warrand :
Le Nouveau Testament, 1669.
Catalogue of the contents of Culloden House, 1897.
- From Canon S. W. Wheatley, F.S.A. :
Guide to the Rochester museum.

Publications.—*Archaeologia*, vol. lxxviii, was published shortly after Easter. It is hoped that vol. lxxix may be ready before the end of the year, in which case the issue of *Archaeologia* will have returned to the normal.

The *Antiquaries Journal* has appeared regularly.

The *Second Report on the Excavations at Richborough* was published in August, and the report on the excavations at Ospringe by Col. Hawley and Mr. Whiting is now at the printers.

The Editorial Committee has been giving serious attention to the rising cost of the Society's publications, and it is hoped by making certain technical changes to reduce the cost without in any way offending against the direction of the Statutes to make them consistent with the Society's position and importance.

General.—The Society has been constituted by the Master of the Rolls a depository for documents under the Law of Property Act.

The German Archaeological Institute having invited the Society to attend its centenary celebrations in April, the Council appointed Dr. Hall and Mr. R. G. Collingwood as its representatives to present an address of congratulation.

The Council lent the Society's rooms for the meeting of the International Folklore Congress in September and was represented thereat by Mr. Peake.

Owing to the lamented death of Sir Hercules Read vacancies have occurred in certain bodies on which the Society has statutory representatives. Mr. Gotch has accordingly been appointed by the Council the Society's representative Trustee of the Sir John Soane's Museum, and Mr. R. G. Collingwood its representative on the Council of the British School at Rome.

The British Committee of the International Commission of the Congress of Popular Arts having asked the Society to appoint a representative on the Committee, the Council nominated Mr. Peake.

The Council has been considering the question of re-seating the Meeting Room and has appointed a small sub-Committee to go into the whole matter of the arrangement of the room. Fellows were invited to subscribe towards the cost and a good response has been received to the appeal.

The Council has also had before it the proposal to build a new Sacristy at Westminster Abbey, and the Dean of Westminster was good enough to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee at which he presented the views of the Chapter. The Council has forwarded to the Dean the following letter expressive of its opinion :

Dear Mr. Dean,—You were good enough some time ago to come and discuss the question of the new Sacristy at Westminster Abbey with the Executive Committee. Since that date both that Committee and the Council, to whom it reported, have given anxious attention to the matter. The Council has now arrived at certain conclusions, which I am charged with the duty of conveying to you.

There is a very general agreement that the necessity for a sacristy has

been established, but it is felt that the erection should not be allowed to destroy or damage any ancient feature of the existing building. The Council thinks that there are fatal objections to the present site. Two of these appear clearly now a model of the building to be erected there is in position. It is seen that it conceals the major part of the Eastern arm of the church, as well as the chapel of Henry VII, from the view of those using the main approach to the Abbey, and consequently from the vast majority of visitors. It further appears that the exigencies of the site and the internal requirements involve a greater height of structure than would be necessary elsewhere.

Of alternative sites the Council sees many points in favour of that to the west of the North Transept, where was the original thirteenth-century sacristy, for a building on this site would have the sanction of tradition and would hide nothing that was not hidden from the date of the building of the Abbey down to the Reformation. Moreover, the doorway leading from the Nave to the original sacristy still exists. On this site the height of the new building could be kept down to that of the sills of the main windows of the Nave and Transept and extra head room could be secured by sinking the floor level, which is impossible at the present site. The general effect of a new sacristy on the old site might be that of a low cloister or annexe, such as were common features in medieval churches.

It cannot be denied that such a building would be clearly seen by all passing along Broad Sanctuary, from which the present model is hardly noticeable. Further, such a building will conceal the lower part of the walls and buttresses against which it is set. The Council does not regard these latter considerations as outweighing the earlier points in favour of the old site, and thinks that its suitability could be explored by the submission of designs in which the architect should have a free hand, except in the matter of height. The design ultimately selected could be tested by a model in the same way as the present design has been.

Yours faithfully,

RALPH GRIFFIN, Secretary.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, F.S.A., The Deanery, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The following gifts other than books have been received during the past year :—

From A. C. Fryer, F.S.A. :

Three volumes of photographs of monumental effigies.

From R. N. Hadcock :

Engraving after his drawing of the priory of Lindisfarne as it probably appeared in the fifteenth century.

From A. F. Hill, F.S.A. :

Miniature of Thomas Jolley, F.S.A. :

Mezzotint of Martin Folkes, President.

Engraving of Richard Butcher, 'antiquarian'.

Engraving of William Camden.

Engraving of Sir Robert Cotton.

Engraving of Edward Waterhouse.

From W. E. Miller, F.S.A.:

Portrait of Sir Henry Howorth, F.S.A.

From Major-Gen. B. R. Mitford, F.S.A.:

A typescript copy of Westwell Church register, 1576-1701, with notes on the parish.

From Philip Norman, F.S.A.:

A collection of drawings of old London and of the Merchant Taylors' Hall.

From C. R. Peers, Director:

Coloured engraving of the 'Antiquarian Society', 1812.

From H. Plowman, F.S.A.:

Portrait of Charles Alexander, Baron de Cosson, F.S.A.

Portrait of Sir Guy Laking, F.S.A.

From B. A. Spencer, F.S.A.:

MS. Terrier of the manor of Baltonsbury, Somerset, 8 Henry VIII.

From G. Vincent:

Map of Dumbartonshire, showing the course of earthworks investigated by the donor.

From Rev. Dr. Walker, F.S.A.:

MS. collection of pedigrees of the successive owners of the manor of Didlington, Norfolk.

From E. Towry Whyte, F.S.A.:

Eleven drawings of the paintings on the stalls of Carlisle Cathedral made by the donor in 1865.

Obituary.—The number of deaths is slightly higher than last year.

Ordinary Fellows

William Austin, 12th June 1928.

George Frederick Beaumont, 1st June 1928.

Joseph Cox Bridge, Mus. Doc., 29th March 1929.

Sidney Story Carr, 11th April 1929.

Charles Hugh Chalmers, 15th May 1928.

Alfred Heneage Cocks, 18th October 1928.

Charles Alexander, Baron de Cosson, 8th February 1929.

Sir William Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., 15th January 1929.

William John Fieldhouse, C.B.E., 28th October 1928.

Arthur Finn, 28th February 1929.

Robert Copp Fowler, 26th January 1929.

Sir George James Frampton, R.A., 21st May 1928.

Charles Tindall Gatty, 8th June 1928.

Victor Tylston Hodgson, 3rd January 1929.

Alfred Uvedale Miller Lambert, 6th June 1928.

Llewellyn Nevile Vaughan, Lord Mostyn, 11th April 1929.

David Murray, LL.D., 2nd October 1928.

Sir John Murray, K.C.V.O., 30th November 1928.

Frederick Arthur Harman Oates, 3rd October 1928.

Francis William Percival, 21st February 1929.

Sir Charles Hercules Read, LL.D., 11th February 1929.

John William Ryland, 8th May 1928.

Major-General Arthur Edmund Sandbach, C.B., D.S.O., 25th June 1928.

Rev. Charles Swynnerton, 16th November 1928.

Rev. Edward James Tayleur, 21st September 1928.

Robert Wright Taylor, 19th March 1929.

Vernon James Watney, 27th August 1928.

The death of the following Ordinary Fellow was not notified until after the last Anniversary:—

Rev. Henry George Ommanney Kendall, 16th April 1928.

Honorary Fellow

Pangiotis Kavvadias, 20th July 1928.

WILLIAM AUSTIN was elected a Fellow in 1915. He was keenly interested in the archaeology of Luton and its neighbourhood, on which he had published papers in the *Antiquaries Journal* and elsewhere. At the time of his death he had completed the collection of materials for a history of Luton, of which the first volume was published posthumously, and the second may be expected shortly. He was also an active member of the Bedfordshire County Records Society, of which he was Treasurer at the time of his death.

GEORGE FREDERICK BEAUMONT was elected a Fellow in 1893, and for many years had acted as a Local Secretary for Essex. He made a few communications to the Society, amongst others an archaeological survey of Essex, which, despite the statement in *Proceedings* that it would be published in continuation of others issued by the Society, appears never to have seen the light.

JOSEPH COX BRIDGE came of a musical family; his father was a lay clerk of Rochester Cathedral and Sir Frederick Bridge was his elder brother. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he was organ scholar, and he was both M.A. and Mus. Doc. of the University. Shortly after leaving Oxford he became organist of Chester Cathedral, an appointment he held for nearly fifty years. He was also Professor of Music at Durham University, and in his latter years succeeded his brother as director of studies at Trinity College of Music. He was an active member of the Chester Archaeological Society, and had contributed both to that Society's transactions and to the *Cheshire Sheaf*; he had also written a book on Cheshire Proverbs. It was, however, as a musical antiquary that he was best known, and many of the Fellows must have a pleasant recollection of the paper he read to the Society some eighteen years ago on the set of Recorders belonging to the Chester Society. This was illustrated not only by selections on the Recorders themselves, but also by carols and other music sung by members of the Westminster Abbey choir. Dr. Bridge was elected a Fellow in 1905 and served on the Council two years ago.

ALFRED HENEAGE COCKS was elected a Fellow in 1893, had served on the Council on several occasions, and was also a Local Secretary for Buckinghamshire. He made several communications to the Society, the most important being on the Romano-British villa at Hambleton. This

he excavated with scrupulous care, and by the good offices of the late Lord Hambleden a museum was built in the village, where all the finds are exhibited. Over the arrangement and cataloguing of this little museum Mr. Cocks spent much time and labour. Of late years defective eyesight had prevented his undertaking any active work. Apart from his archaeological interests, amongst which must not be forgotten his knowledge of bells, he was a keen zoologist, and for many years served on the Council of the Zoological Society. He also had a small private menagerie at his home at Skirmetts.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, BARON DE COSSON, was elected a Fellow in 1886, and read occasional papers to the Society on the subject of arms and armour. On these he was the leading authority, his catalogue of helmets and mail, published by the Royal Archaeological Institute, being probably the most important work on the subject ever written and one on which all modern research is based. He was of French parentage, his father being an *émigré*, and for many years he lived at Chertsey, whence he moved to Brittany and subsequently to Florence, where he died. It is impossible in a short notice such as this to recall his manifold activities, his travels in search of armour, and the work he did in securing fine examples for museums and collections the world over. But it may be recalled that it was mainly through his instrumentality that the famous Jacobe manuscript was secured for the nation, and now finds a home in the Victoria and Albert Museum. As a writer in *The Times* remarked, 'his death leaves a gap that cannot be filled, for his great knowledge and experience were gained under conditions and opportunities which will never be repeated'.

The death of Sir WILLIAM BOYD DAWKINS removes the doyen of English archaeologists. Born in 1838 he had just completed his ninetieth year, and it may be recalled that at Oxford he was a contemporary of John Richard Green, the historian, and in 1861 the first Burdett-Coutts Geological scholar. Geology was in fact his chief study, but it naturally led him to the allied science of prehistoric archaeology, and in 1870 he published his well-known book on *Early Man in Britain*, which may be said to have marked an epoch in his generation. He was one of the pioneers of the exploration of the Somerset and Derbyshire caves, and his book on *Cave Hunting*, published in 1874, embodied the results of these researches. These two works, which for their period are classics, had a great influence on prehistoric studies in this country, and although now, owing to the enormous advance that has been made in the last fifty years, they have lost much of their value, they may still be read with profit, and as a record of the difficulties with which the early students of pre-history had to contend and of the skill with which those difficulties were surmounted.

Dawkins, who had been appointed to the lectureship in Geology at Manchester in 1869, becoming Professor four years later, was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1873, but distance from London prevented his taking an active part in the Society's work or holding any of those offices

for which his distinction eminently fitted him. He was, however, an occasional attendant at the Society's meetings and could always be depended upon to add liveliness to any discussion in which he took part. One of the old school, a contemporary and friend of such giants as Lubbock, Evans, Franks, and Greenwell, to name but a few, he will go down to posterity as a great pioneer, a keen controversialist, and a most attractive personality.

ROBERT COPP FOWLER was elected a Fellow in 1914 and served on the Council a few years ago. He was also a Local Secretary for Essex. Educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, he was Senior Mathematical Scholar in 1893, having previously taken a first in both mathematical moderations and in the final school. But although his training was mathematical, his interests were historical and his appointment to the Public Record Office showed the trend of his tastes. At the Record Office he was engaged latterly in completing the catalogue of seals begun by the late Sir William Hope. On these seals he read a paper to the Society, subsequently published in *Archaeologia*. At the time of his death he was Secretary of the Master of the Rolls Committee on manorial documents. He had also done much work for the Canterbury and York Society and for the Essex Archaeological Society of which latter body's transactions he was the editor.

VICTOR TYLSTON HODGSON was elected a Fellow in 1912. For many years he had practised as an architect in London, but some time ago removed to Inverness-shire, and then acted as one of the Local Secretaries for Scotland. Of late he had taken an active interest in the West Highland Museum at Fort William, of which he was Honorary Secretary, and which owes much to his untiring energy and enthusiasm. He had contributed occasional papers to the Society.

An obituary notice of Dr. PANGIOTIS KAVVADIAS appeared in the *Antiquaries Journal* for January last.

Reverend HENRY GEORGE OMMANNEY KENDALL was a keen student of prehistory and had excavated several sites in Wiltshire, including the Knowle Farm Pit. He made frequent communications to the Society on his discoveries, which are to be found in *Proceedings* and the *Antiquaries Journal*. He was elected a Fellow in 1913.

An obituary notice of Sir CHARLES HERCULES READ appears on p. 257.

JOHN WILLIAM RYLAND had for some years acted as a Local Secretary for Warwickshire. He had published an important work on the Records of Rowington, the parish in which he lived, and in other ways had done much valuable work on the antiquities of his county. He was elected a Fellow in 1898.

Reverend CHARLES SWYNNERTON for many years served as a chaplain in the Indian Army, and had published a collection of Punjab Folk Tales, a new edition of which was published a few months ago. On

returning to England he was appointed rector of Stanley St. Leonards in Gloucestershire. He took a great interest in his parish church, once a Benedictine priory, publishing an account of its history and architecture in *Archaeologia*, and a supplementary account in the *Antiquaries Journal* of January last, the proofs of which only reached him the day before his death. He was elected a Fellow in 1889.

The Treasurer's statement of the Society's finances and the accounts for the year 1928 were laid before the Meeting.

The Scrutators having handed in their report, the following were declared elected as Officers and Council for the ensuing year: Mr. C. R. Peers, *President*; Mr. William Minet, *Treasurer*; Mr. R. A. Smith, *Director*; Mr. A. W. Clapham, *Secretary*; Sir James Berry, Mr. R. G. Collingwood, Very Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, Mr. E. W. Crossley, Mr. C. T. Flower, Dr. Willoughby Gardner, Mr. J. A. Gotch, Dr. H. R. Hall, Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby, Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds, Col. J. W. R. Parker, Mr. H. J. E. Peake, Mr. E. S. M. Perowne, Mr. O. C. Raphael, Sir William Wells, and Mr. Francis Weston.

The Meeting was then adjourned until 8.30 p.m., when the President delivered his Anniversary Address (p. 193), at the close of which the following resolution was proposed by Col. J. W. R. Parker, seconded by Mr. Reginald Smith, supported by Mr. W. H. Quarrell, and carried unanimously:—

‘That the best thanks of the Meeting be returned to the President for his address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.’

The President signified his assent.

